VOL. 70 NO. 9

textile bulletin

JULY · 1 · 1946

Herring

Reports by two members of the team which inspected the Japanese textile industry, made to the American Association of Textile Technologists, will be found on Pages 15 thru 20.

ADVERTISING INDEX—PAGE 41

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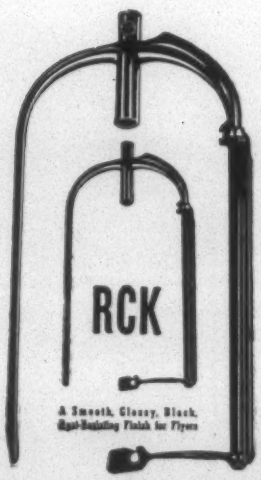

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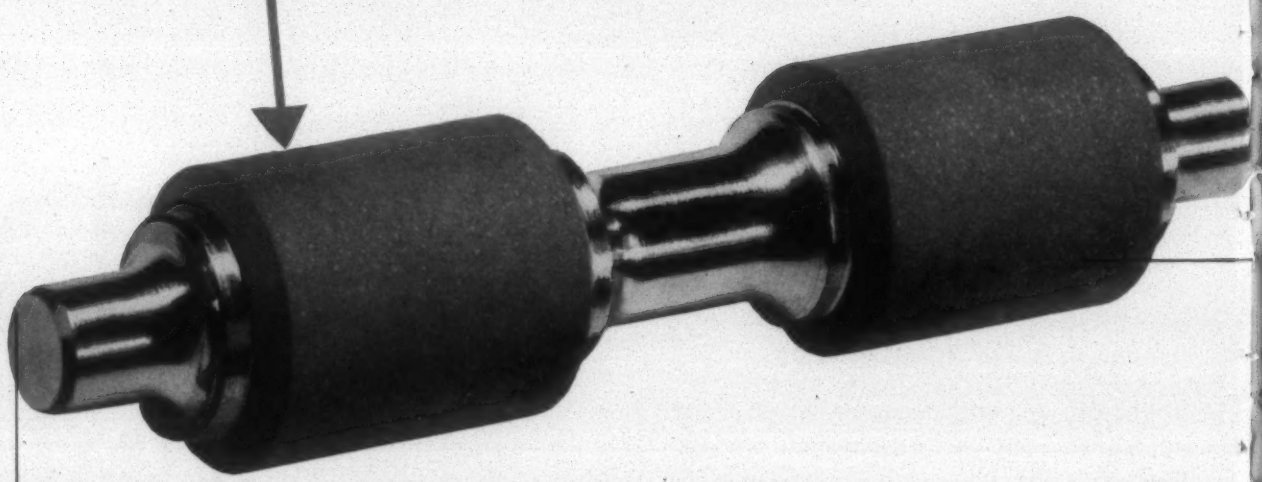

8 ADVANTAGES OF ACCOTEX COTS

1. **LONG SERVICE**—Accotex Cots are tough. And they can be rebuffed 5 or 6 times.

2. **GOOD DRAFTING**—Accotex Cots retain their excellent grip, because their cork-and-synthetic composition resists slicking.

3. **REDUCED EYEBROWING**—The resistance to slicking minimizes eyebrowing.

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8. **QUICK ASSEMBLY**—Accotex Cots are ready glued for easier, quicker assembly.

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Install Accotex Cots on test frames now. See for yourself why Accotex is now serving more spindles than any other synthetic cot. Ask your Armstrong representative for samples, prices, and complete information. Or write today to Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8207 Arch Street, Lancaster, Penna.

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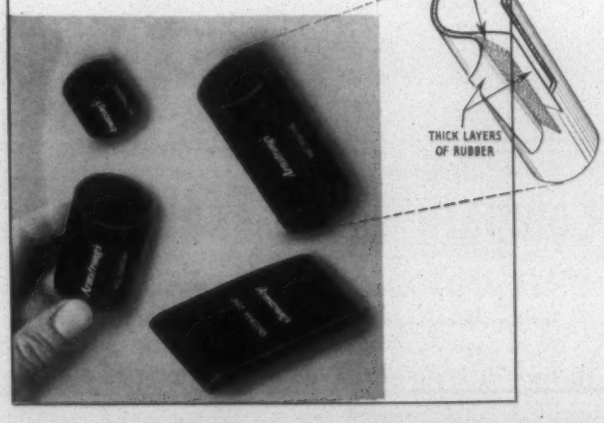

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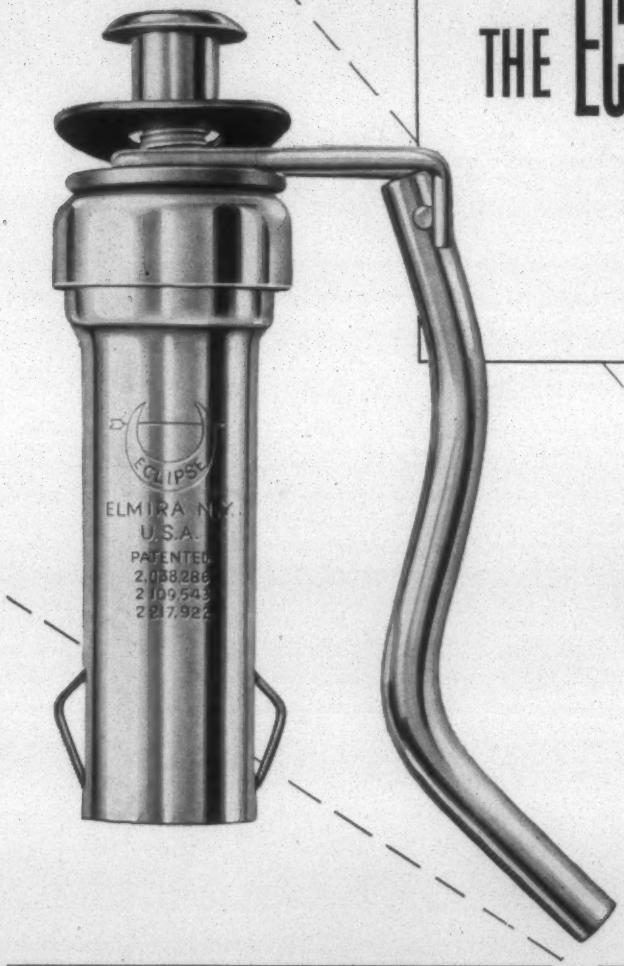

Once again Eclipse* Bobbin Holders are available in quantity for the textile trade. • The inherent advantages of design and workmanship that made Eclipse the favorite bobbin holder of leading textile plants are now combined with many new improvements. • If you are interested in modernizing your plant it will pay you to investigate the new Eclipse Bobbin Holder.

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Compare these Features with your Present Equipment

1. Completely replaces wooden skewers.
2. Ball bearings minimize friction, resulting in uniform quality of roving.
3. Permits less twist. Tests indicate yarn of more even texture.
4. Creel boards easily cleaned. Overhead suspension leaves open creels. Blowers more effective.
5. Better spinning of spun rayon.
6. Easier creeling; less physical effort and fewer motions required.
7. Improved brake attachment prevents over-run and backlash.
8. Now cadmium plated—more rust resistant.
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10. Easy to install; practically no up-keep.

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DIVISION OF BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION

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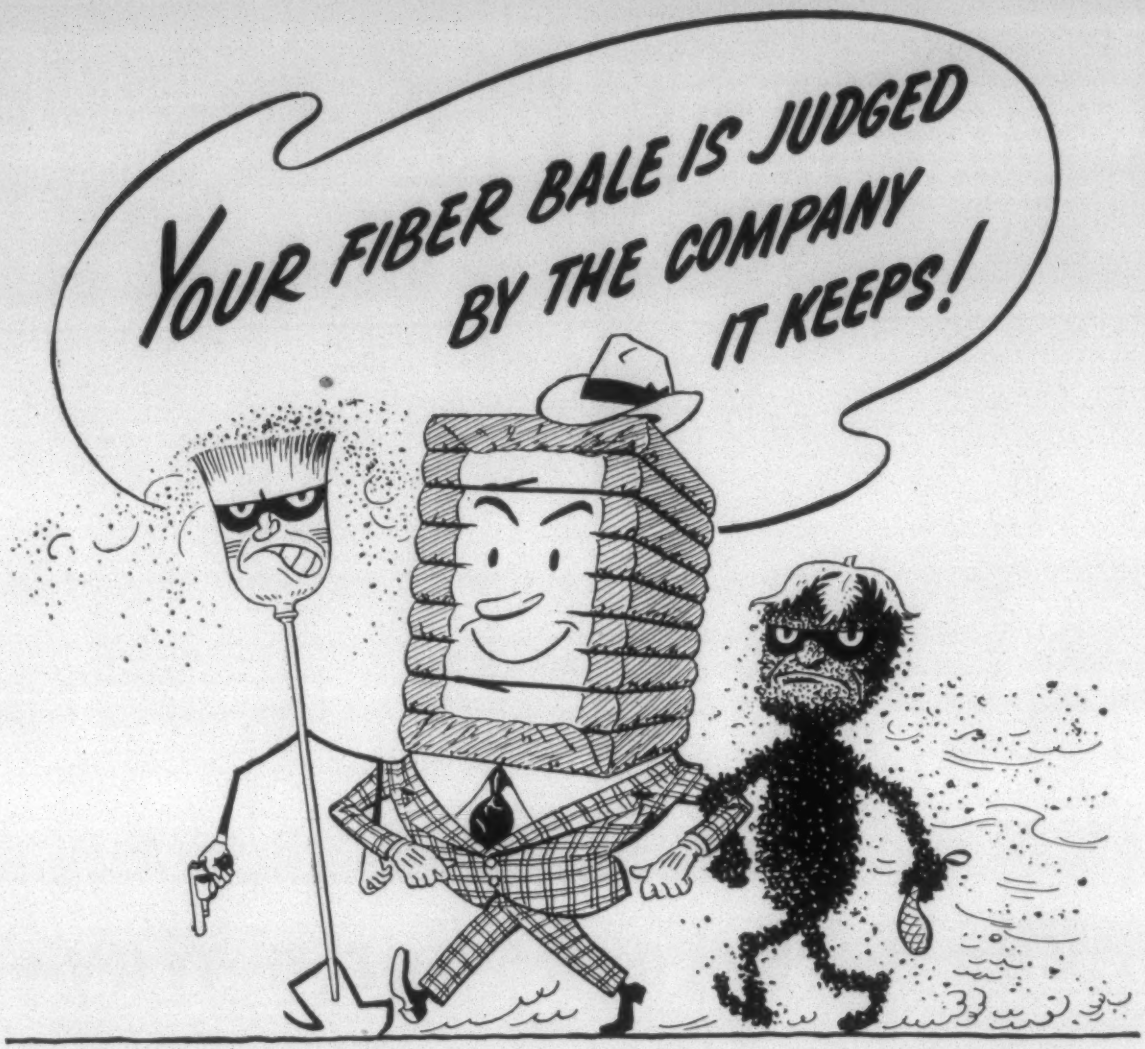

• • • and poorly packed, contaminated bales just don't get admitted to the best marketing circles!

Makers of fine, cotton-filled mattresses, for instance, are quick to buy every car of clean, carefully graded, Rayco tested and rated filler material we can ship them. Buyers for other new outlets, which our laboratory research has opened, are equally favorable to the use of Rayco Cotton Fibers for high grade end uses. But just a few bales of contaminated fibers can undo months of valuable sales-building work.

Why not check *your* waste room practices right away? If your mill is *not* offering consistently clean fibers—you'll find improving procedures will pay dollars and cents dividends.

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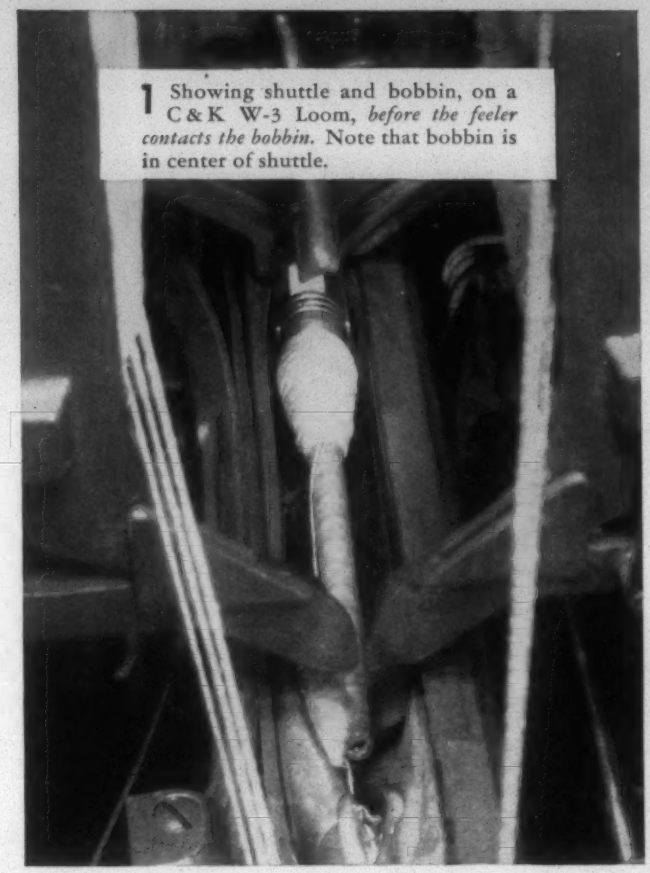
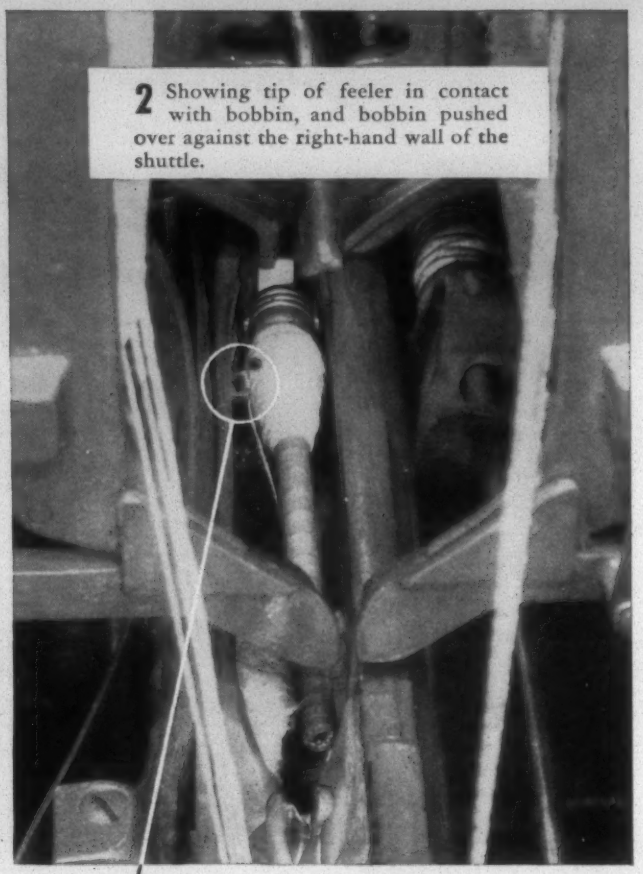
RAYCO COTTON FIBERS



1 Showing shuttle and bobbin, on a C&K W-3 Loom, *before the feeler contacts the bobbin.* Note that bobbin is in center of shuttle.



2 Showing tip of feeler in contact with bobbin, and bobbin pushed over against the right-hand wall of the shuttle.

Why C&K Looks for a Way

to Soften the Contact of Feelers on Bobbin

The objective of this particular C&K Research Study is to strike a delicate balance in feeler operation . . . to develop a feeler that is always positive in action on any type of yarn (hard, soft, slick, hairy), and yet will never sever the yarn. So the first step is to determine exactly how heavy a blow the feeler strikes the bobbin. And the method of determining the magnitude of this force is illustrated by these two photos, developed from a film shot by the special high-speed camera designed by C&K. Looking down through the loom's magazine, these pictures show what happens when the "side-slip" feeler contacts a full bobbin in the shuttle of a W-3 Loom. For a fraction of a second, the bobbin is thrown against the back wall of the shuttle with considerable force.

So electric strain-gages are wired to the feeler-finger. Then a recording oscillograph is hooked up to the gages to obtain a permanent record of the strain cycle. And calculations are made which indicate the magnitude of the feeler blow. Now, reading between the lines of this oscillograph record, there is explicit information to be derived as to where and how the feeler may be advantageously re-designed, both in pattern and material. Since the force of the blow is due to the acceleration of mass, it seems advisable to reduce both mass and cross-section by use of light metals . . . instead of increasing the strength of the feeler-case.

Here again is spotlighted the fact that wherever there is even the slightest room for improvement in a C&K Loom, then that improvement will be devised and adopted, regardless of time and expense. This is simply fortifying the future both for you and for ourselves . . . with *proven improvements* that increase a loom's speed, improve the quality of its output, reduce the number of its stops, and cut its cost of operation in *your* weaveroom.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

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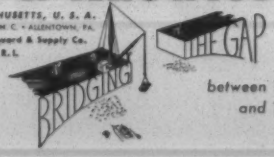
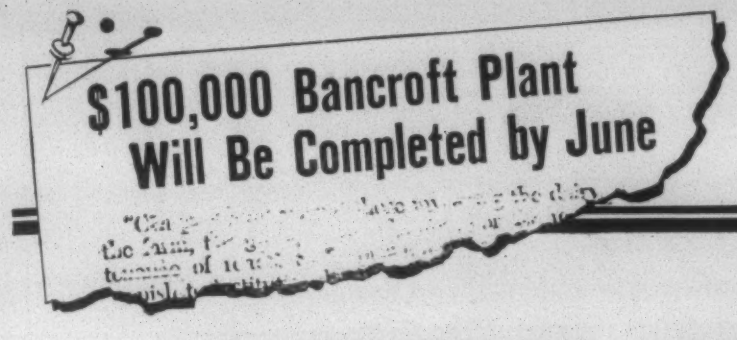


between Today's Knowledge . . and Tomorrow's Looms



BANCROFT INSTALLS A SECOND DU PONT CONTINUOUS PEROXIDE BLEACHING SYSTEM!

New unit will increase continuous bleaching capacity to over 2 million yards per week

SOME OF THE MOST DIFFICULT processing work in the country is done by Joseph Bancroft & Sons, producers of the famous "Basco," "Staze-Rite," "Ban-Flame" and "Everglaze" finishes. Their bleaching must not only be careful, uniform, high-quality. It must also be rapid. That's why, two years ago, Bancroft installed a Du Pont Continuous Peroxide Bleaching System. Daily, since then, thousands of yards of goods of all classes have been put through . . . poplins, print cloths, broadcloths, twills. A considerable portion of the bleached goods is vat-dyed. The bleach is fast, continuous, uniform, and the number of seconds is greatly reduced. All in all, the record of this Du Pont system has been so satisfactory that when Bancroft found they needed added capacity, they specified a *second Du Pont Continuous Bleaching unit just like the first.* When this unit is in operation, Bancroft's continuous bleaching capacity will be increased to *over two million yards per week!*

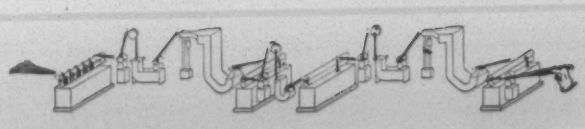
* * *

We will be glad to work with you in studying your plant requirements to determine how a Du Pont Continuous Peroxide Bleaching System can benefit you. Du Pont Technical Service Men will help you survey your plant, select your equipment and assist in starting up your process. For more details, just write E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Electrochemicals Department, Wilmington 98, Del.

A BASIC, FLEXIBLE SYSTEM

Du Pont Continuous Peroxide Bleaching is a basic system comprising a flexible arrangement of equipment which can be adapted to meet any production requirements. This versatility is typical of both the rope and open-width systems.

DU PONT PEROXIDES



FLOW DIAGRAM OF DU PONT CONTINUOUS ROPE SYSTEM.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
. . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

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Not so many years ago the obligations of an employer ended with the weekly pay check. That day has passed. Now employers realize that loyalty deserves something more.

Group insurance is one method of showing appreciation and at the same time building better employer-employee relations. Workers appreciate the security and protection of modern group coverage.

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Prior to the merger with the Pilot last year, the Gate City Life Insurance Company conducted a successful Group Insurance Department in North Carolina, listing among its clients more than 200 of the State's representative business and industrial firms. An important result of this merger is that with enlarged and expanded facilities the Pilot Life is now privileged to offer the latest in Custom-built Group Programs throughout the South.

Write today to

GROUP DEPARTMENT

PILOT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

GREENSBORO, N. C. O. F. STAFFORD, President

Serving the South Since 1903

To help increase "Take-Home Savings"

THE Treasury Department has published two new booklets to help you and your employees realize the utmost benefit from your Payroll Savings Plan—benefits proportioned to the extent your employees add to "take home savings" by buying and holding U. S. Savings Bonds.

"Peacetime Payroll Savings Plan" for key executives offers helpful suggestions on the conduct of the Payroll Savings Plan. In addition, it quotes leaders of Industry and Labor and their reasons for supporting the Plan.

"This Time It's For You" is for distribution to employees. It explains graphically how this convenient, easy thrift habit works. It suggest goals to save for and how much to set aside regularly in order to attain their objectives. If you have not received these two booklets, or desire additional quantities, communicate with your State Director of the Treasury Department's Savings Bond Division.

See your Payroll Savings Plan through to maintain your share in America's future. It is sound economics and a powerful force for good today—and tomorrow—as a safeguard for stability and a reserve of future purchasing power—money that is kept within your community.

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

textile bulletin

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement prepared under the auspices of the Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

GUEST EDITORIAL

What's The Matter With America?

By GEORGE F. TAUBENECK in Air Conditioning and Refrigeration News

LABOR unions are wrecking the country. Uncurbed, unchecked, and unknowing, they are selling their members into slavery or worse, and are making a shambles of America. Unless all of us get together and do something about it, we can actually go hungry. Things are that bad!

Sad part about the whole mess is that it's our fault—yours and mine. We can't blame John L. Lewis, or Truman, or any other single scapegoat. The labor unions and their power-mad leaders, who are bringing all of us to our knees just at the time when we should have been enjoying an all-time peak of prosperity, are acting within the law.

As matters stand now, union organizers can threaten the families of working men with violent bodily harm unless they join up, they can close the doors of small business establishments by mass picketing or secondary boycotts, they can engage in extortion or blackmail with impunity, they can throw rocks through windows or deprive men of their livelihoods, they can do darned near anything wicked they please so long as the sacred name of union labor is invoked. But if an employer so much as opens his mouth to protest, or to set the record straight by citing simple facts, he can be slapped into the jug, or fined, and put out of business.

When World War II ended, this nation was impatient to launch one of the greatest eras of prosperity in all history. Our needs were immense. Our wants were astronomic. Our savings were enormous. And our productive capacity was fabulous. That was last fall. What's the picture today? Here it is, in all its blunt ugliness: Our living standards are tobogganing down hill at a frightening rate. We are getting less and less to eat in the United States; and elsewhere millions are starving. Our returned veterans can't find homes. We can't buy the clothes we need. And as for automobiles or refrigerators . . . they're almost mythical.

Labor refuses to put in an honest day's work. Manufacturers can't get materials. Even if they could produce, manufacturers would be unable to ship their products. Meantime, the flood of government-created money has washed out the dikes of fiscal stability and is drowning the nation with inflation. We are rapidly going to hell in a handbasket. The great United States of America, mightiest nation the world has ever seen, simultaneous winner of two colossal wars in Europe and Asia, is tottering toward a collapse. It is staggering downward into complete stagnation, prostration and paralysis.

First the automobile workers quit work. They refused to produce for a long, long time. And just when they were about to get together on Truman's out-of-the-hat 18-cent-an-hour raise, the steel workers and the electrical unions ordered a strike. Then came the prolonged coal strike. Next, the railroads. Meantime, hundreds of unnoticed strikes got going in small tributary plants, strikes which threw millions of men into the soup-kitchen line. Eventually, all these holidaying labor unions settle for that magic 18-cent raise. But the nation's economy throttles down to a full stop in the process.

Because the supply of goods diminishes while printing-press money increases, prices soar. Not "officially," perhaps, but actually yes. Black markets flourish. Inflated money pours into the greedy hands of the worst element in our population. Unprincipled men buy up control of corporations through stock-market transactions, and "muscle in" on our currently most lucrative racket (labor union control).

That's what the unbridled actions of union labor, under the benign protection of the Wagner Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act, has done to us. It has shoved the control of this formerly fair nation into the beady-eyed grasp of gangsters, hoodlums, power-mad dictators and robbers.

Be not deceived. Union "leaders" like John L. Lewis aren't responsible for this shameful debacle. Legally-favored union labor is. We can't attribute the abdication of our national conscience to the balefully shaggy eyebrows of John L. Lewis any more than the German people can blame their abandonment of human principles upon Hitler. Encouraged by lop-sided New Deal laws, and by the Roosevelt-packed Supreme Court's inexplicably biased interpretations of those palpably unfair statutes, union labor has become a knighted nobility—the first above-the-law "class" in America's hitherto distinguished career. This is happening in a nation which has been dedicated toward the original and colossal principle of giving all men and women a reasonably equal start in life.

The constitutional right of free speech is abrogated whenever an employer or an employee dares to discuss the pro-and-con relative merits of labor unions. If you open your big bazoo on that subject, you have violated the law. Threats and extortion aren't crimes if they are committed in the holy name of union labor. Sluggings, beatings, willful destruction of property are quite legal—if perpetrated by union labor. Murder, mayhem, and arson are crimes if ordinary citizens are involved —but not if resorted to by union labor.

What are we citizens doing about this startling national steal of our rights? Not a damned thing! We're sitting supinely on our fannies, wringing our hands, muttering into our beards, and complaining to our like-minded friends and neighbors about the way things are going. Have we lost our guts? Because we're too lazy to write our senators, or too polite to stand up on our hind legs and shout, we are about to lose our freedom and our lives!

What's the matter with America? The answer is simple: Labor unions are wrecking the country. What can we do about it? Force Congress to change the laws. Make them fair. Protect the public. Let's be done with privileged, above the-law labor union nobility.

This fact has a definite reason behind it

Your GATES VULCO ROPES Are Today Making Performance Records *NEVER EQUALED* by *ANY* V-Belts Before!

No V-Belts built by *anyone* before the war had anywhere near the strength and durability that was found necessary on U. S. Army tanks, tractors and self-propelled big guns during the war. Gates developed these greatly superior V-belts for Army use—and here is why this fact is important to industrial users of V-belts: —

Here is the reason

Every improvement developed by Gates for U. S. Combat Units—and many later improvements, also—have been added, day by day, to the quality of the Standard Gates Vulco Ropes which have been delivered to you.

That is why, *long before the war was over,* you were getting in your Standard Gates Vulco Ropes a product built to far higher service standards than any V-belts ever built by anyone before the war.

And that is not all of the story. Through continuing *specialized* research, the service qualities of these superior Gates Vulco Ropes have been still further improved as all of Gates facilities and energies have been returned to the service of industry.

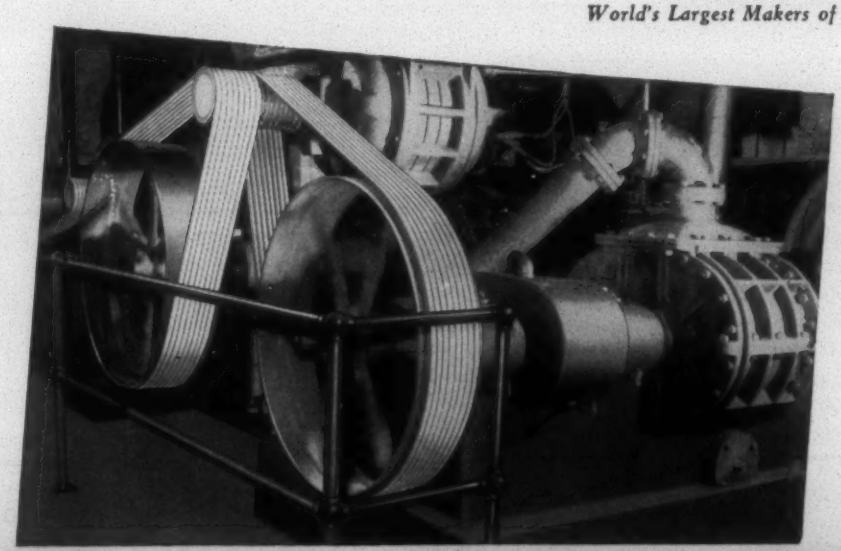
These are the simple reasons why you are finding that your Gates Vulco Ropes are today outperforming any V-Belts you ever used before.

THE GATES RUBBER COMPANY
DENVER, U. S. A.
World's Largest Makers of V-Belts

All Gates V-Belts are Built With *The Patented* CONCAVE SIDE

Gates

THE MARK OF SPECIALIZED RESEARCH



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GATES VULCO ROPE DRIVES

Engineering Offices and Jobber Stocks **IN ALL INDUSTRIAL CENTERS** of the U. S. and 71 Foreign Countries

textile bulletin

Vol. 70 July 1, 1946 No. 9

Japanese Cotton Mill Observations

By FRANK E. ROSE, JR., of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc.

— Before American Association of Textile Technologists —

AS a member of the textile mission recently sent to Japan, I spent some time in the Japanese cotton mills and textile machine shops. These visits were of necessity too limited in time and scope to cover more than the outstanding layouts and details. Those mills visited were representative of the industry as now existing and as a whole were in good condition. The machinery layouts are in some cases the best the writer has ever seen. The machine shops are very versatile in their equipment and layout and all agreed that they would make "any kind of machine of which they might be given a sample."

Opening, Blending and Picking

For years Japanese methods of mixing of various lengths and kinds of cottons have been a source of wonderment to many mill men, not only in this country but in England as well. Actually, the common method used, which is comparatively simple and very effective, is as follows:

The extension apron feeding the primary bale breaker is commonly 24 to 36 feet and is divided into four to six-foot bays or sections. Each section is fed a weighed amount of a particular staple or grade by an operator who not only does the feeding but also the weighing of the stock so fed. This results in a very uniform sandwich mix being placed on the apron and delivered to the hopper of the primary bale breaker. To make this clearer, we can assume a 50/50 mixture of 5/8-inch Indian and 7/8-inch American is to be used and that six girls are to do the feeding on a 36-foot apron divided into six sections of six feet each.

The girl at the outer end places, say, 50 pounds of 7/8-inch American on her six-foot section. This section advances and the second girl places 50 pounds of 5/8-inch Indian on top of the 7/8-inch American. Next, the third girl places 50 pounds of 7/8-inch American on top of the previously placed layers of American and Indian. The fourth, fifth and sixth girls put their 50 pounds of Indian, American and Indian in layers on top of those placed on the apron by the three preceding girls. This makes up a batch or sandwich mix of six layers of 50 pounds each over a length of six feet or 50 pounds per running foot of the apron.

This stock, in a fairly loose state, is delivered to the hopper of the bale breaker which delivers to a vertical opener, delivering by means of a screen section to the second bale breaker, which delivers to a hopper feeder (either single or tandem apron type) which feeds the apron of a lattice opener, which in turn delivers to a second vertical opener delivering to a single or double beater exhaust opener on which the breaker laps are formed. The breaker laps weigh 18 to 20 ounces per yard and the exhaust openers produce from 700 to 800 pounds per hour. Each line of opening takes care of two lines of picking and the laps from the exhaust openers are fed to the pickers, either intermediates or finishers, alternately to further aid in mixing.

In some cases where both intermediates and finishers are used, the laps from the intermediates are carefully mixed on the finisher aprons. The finisher laps weigh 15 ounces per yard and the finishers produce from 300 to 350 pounds per hour. The same general procedure is carried out on any mixes run, although they do use considerably different arrangements of their opening machines. The possible improvement in uniformity of mix obtained by the Japanese method as against the American method of using mixing feeders could hardly be ustjified in the United States due to the tremendous added labor cost. The only reason for going into the above is to clear up any mysticism that may exist as to the Japanese mixing methods.

Cards

The continuous strippers used in Japan are located below the licker-in rather than above it. This results in the stripper having less work to do, as it only has to lift the cotton which has not been removed from the cylinder by the doffer. With the American layout, with the stripper located above the licker-in, the stripper has to lift this cotton which has passed the doffer plus the cotton which the cylinder has picked up from the licker-in. This results in a much heavier load on the stripper wire.

The strippers are approximately 9 1/4 inches in diameter and have two wings on each of which is mounted a strip of filet being wired with straight tooth wire, set four points per inch lengthwise of the stripper and eight points in $\frac{9}{16}$ inches crosswise of the wire. The wires are .0175 inch in diameter and project approximately $\frac{7}{16}$ inch above the rubber face of the cotton, rubber foundation. The wires are slightly pointed and are very hard. This filet is attached to the stripper wings in the same manner that flats are clothed, that is with clamping strips running the length of the filet. The strippers run at speeds giving the points of the wire a

15 to 18 per cent greater surface speed than the wire on the cylinder. Because of the rather full coverage of the cylinder by the wires on the stripper, no traverse motion is required. The strippers are driven by flat or V-belts from the licker-ins. There is an adjustable binder pulley used on this drive and the mills reported the drive very satisfactory.

The strippers were observed in operation on cottons ranging from mixtures of short Indians and Chinas through the better Egyptians, and the work produced by the cards was excellent in all cases. The mills reported a life of four to five years for the stripper wire, based on 312 days of 17 hours each per year.

After much experimentation the Japanese card manufacturers have largely adopted a single mote knife in preference to the usual double knife set-up as used in this country. The single knife is mounted in fully adjustable brackets which allow for wide differences in vertical, horizontal and angular settings. The performance of this single knife set-up was observed on a wide range of mixes, staples and rates of production, and in all cases the droppings showed a very high percentage of heavy impurities and a corresponding low percentage of food staple. The card productions are in line with American practices as are the cylinder, licker-in and flat speeds.

Drawing

In practically all cases three processes of four-roll drawing are used. This applies to combed as well as carded work. In all cases the top rolls are covered with chrome-tanned calf over very well varnished all-wool cloth. Front roll speeds as a whole are set up for 110 surface feet per minute on carded work and 100 feet on combed work.

The importance of the drawing operation is fully recognized by the Japanese and due attention is given the relation of roll diameters and roller settings to the staples being run. As in the case of the cards the cans used on the drawing and combers are either nine or ten inches diameter by 36 inches long. The ten-inch cans hold from 5½ to seven pounds, depending on the process, and the nine-inch cans correspondingly less. The use of 12-inch cans has been given very little consideration in the past, but is under investigation by both the machinists and the mills at present.

Governor R. Gregg Cherry of North Carolina places the Cotton Crown on the head of Miss Effie Senn Mason, queen of the five-day Fifth Annual Cotton Festival, during coronation ceremonies held June 19 at the Gastonia (N. C.) High School Stadium. R. Dave Hall (right), prominent textile manufacturing executive of Belmont, N. C., waits to be crowned king of the event. ***(Photograph by Ennis Atkins.)***

Roving

For yarns up to and including 60s, both carded and combed, it is customary to use single roving made on the Simplex frame. This frame has four lines of rollers, using a break-up of drafts quite similar to that used on our four-roll drawing frames. The maximum drafts on these frames are usually about 8½ and the drawing slivers are made light enough to hold the roving draft to this limit.

For yarns up to 16s, the hank roving is in the neighborhood of .90 hank; 20s to 26s, 1.08 hank; 30s to 40s, 1.70 hank; and 50s to 60s, 2.08 hank. These single process frames are largely built with ten-inch traverse, five or 5½-inch diameter bobbins, and on a chassis having a 10¼-inch space. The lengths run from 72 to 84 spindles per frame. For 70s and finer double roving is used largely and this is made as a second process on frames having three lines of drafting rolls. These frames are conventional fly frames having eight-inch traverse, 3½ to 3¾-inch diameter bobbins, and six-inch gauge. Spindle speeds are in line with American practice, but the twists are slightly under.

Spinning

Japanese spinning frames are all of narrow gauge construction as compared to American practice. The usual gauges are 2⅜, 2½ and 2⅝-inch, using rings approximately one inch less in diameter than the gauge. The traverses are 5½ or six inches in practically all cases. Over 90 per cent of the frames are equipped with some form of long draft, the majority being Casablancas or a modification of it. Practically all frames are tape drive and have traversing thread boards.

The spindles used are of the V-type and nearly all are of the Japanese standard design. The bobbins are driven from the top of the spindle rather than from the acorn. This tip drive with the bobbin butt being loose on the acorn allows the bobbins to find their own gyroscopic centers, resulting in very smooth running spindles. These spindles are very light running, operate at speeds from 11,000 to 13,000 R.P.M., and even at these high speeds only require oiling at intervals of six to eight weeks on a 102 hour per week basis.

The rings used have a very different flange design than American rings. The inside flange is similar to the American practice whereas the underside of the outside flange is tapered up to the outside. This design allows for a slightly different running position of the traveler and is claimed to be one of the reasons for the high speeds run on their frames, and also for longer traveler life. Observations under several conditions seemed to bear out these claims.

The Japanese are aware of the effect of magnetism in their rings and in some cases are already de-magnetizing their rings at such intervals as is found necessary. They claim that a neutral ring has a longer life and that the travelers run on these rings not only have a longer life but run better. This subject certainly is worthy of investigation here in the States.

The lengths of the frames as a whole run from 440 spindles on the 2⅝-inch gauge to 520 spindles on the 2⅜ gauge frames. Both warp and filling yarns are spun with

filling wind. The advantages of variable speed in spinning are recognized and the trend is toward this modern type of drive, either electric or mechanical. All ring frames are equipped with the Birkenhead type creels. This type of creel allows the use of larger creel packages on narrow gauge frames and where two stories are required the Birkenhead is a lower creel than the standard American type.

Practically all top rolls are of the shell type and in the case of the ring frames run on very small, hardened arbors. All fluted steel rolls are case-hardened all over and are of the square jointed type. All roller stands are brass or bronze bushed. This has almost completely eliminated the wear of the roller necks. The machining of the parts is excellent and of course it follows that the inter-changeability is correspondingly good.

All makes of roving spindles, bolsters and bobbin gears of a given size are alike. This simplifies their bobbin situation. Ninety per cent of the Japanese spinning spindles are alike, which again simplifies the spinning bobbin situation.

Reworkable wastes, such as lap, sliver and roving waste, are practically zero. The general cleanliness of the mills is par excellent. The machinery maintenance is excellent. The attitude of the operatives and their very evident pride in their jobs was a delight to observe.

While it is true that the cotton mill machinery through the spinning and twisting is largely copied from Platt Bros., it is also true that the Japanese have made a very considerable number of improvements in detail. These improvements most certainly have resulted in reducing maintenance and down time. They have standardized on similar parts so that in many cases it is only necessary to have one of a given kind of part, which can be used on either the original frame and copies of this frame from any one of the three or four larger Japanese manufacturers.

The Rayon Industry of Japan

By H. WICKLIFFE ROSE of American Viscose Corporation

— Before American Association of Textile Technologists —

THE textile mission to Japan, which recently returned after making its report in Tokyo, was different from those sent to Germany. It was instructed to learn the capacity to produce textiles in Japan, the needs of the Japanese people, and the amount of production that might be made available for export to relieve shortages elsewhere. The missions to Germany were technical missions to learn about every phase of technology and machinery in the German industry, while this one to Japan was prompted by the world shortage of textiles, particularly cotton, and the thought in the textile committee of the Combined Production and Resources Board, composed of representatives of the various Allies, that Japan might contribute to the world needs.

At the same time, in order for the mission to develop the necessary information on which a report could be based and policy could be formed, it was necessary for it to learn all it could about the entire textile industry of Japan, including technology, machinery and machinery manufacturers. Thus much of the same type of work as performed by the mission to Germany was done in Japan, but the report which was left with General MacArthur to be forwarded to the State Department was quite different in nature. It will be the purpose here to give some of the aspects of the rayon industry in Japan not required in that report.

On our second day in Japan the mission met with the officials of the Japan Textile Association, the organization which has combined all previous textile control associations, and with a Japanese Government representative of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. That association is divided into departments for the various branches of the textile industry.

The mission planned its work in three phases; first, a broad survey of the textile industry and of general related information available in Tokyo at the association, the Japanese government, and in S. C. A. P.; second, a period in Osaka, the center of the textile industry, to see the company officials and the plants; and finally, a return visit in Tokyo to summarize our findings and write the report.

In the first phase I undertook to find out the actual production capacity of the rayon industry in Japan. We had been puzzled here by the tremendous reported capacity, which production figures never remotely approached. In 1939 the industry had a registered capacity of over 1,600,000,000 pounds, not only considerably more than any other country, but more than all the others combined. In 1938, Japan's peak year of rayon production, 585 million pounds, was only slightly over a third of the capacity registered the following year. It was suspected that in some way this registration was padded, but rather than try to sort out the actual from the fictitious, since the scrapping of machinery made a physical check of past capacity impossible, we gave the association a number of categories in which to account for the registered capacity of 1939 and to report the present actual production capacity.

The result was that, three days after the first meeting with the association, we had such a report on the rayon industry, which proved upon surveying the plants to be quite accurate. In the obsolete column all the fictitious registration was written off. The scrapping program proved to be far more destructive to the rayon industry than the air raids, and together the scrapping and the obsolete category accounted for the major portion of the 1939 registered capacity. War damage accounted for only a nominal percentage, far less than the proportion in the cotton industry. A reserve of machinery was reported, which capacity could be placed in position to operate if given some parts and equipment.

We found that the actual production of yarn averages only a certain percentage of registered capacity, and staple even a smaller percentage. We were able then to reduce the registered reserve capacity to actual production quantities and by adding it to the actual capacity reported, to arrive at

clear colors start with clean fabrics

To have clear, uniformly dyed shades in finished fabrics, dyers must start with material that is really clean—not only free from visible dirt but clean as shown by chemical analysis.

Lime soap film, for example, is usually invisible, but its presence may result in cloudy, skimpy or streaky dyeing.

The remedy is Calgon*—in Kier boiling for cotton, in scouring and rinsing operations for wool or rayon, to make sure of the cleanliness that is essential to good dyeing.

In some cases the dyer may have trouble with certain dyes that crock more than others, with dyes that do not penetrate very well or that are difficult to get into solution. Scum may form on dyebaths, or they may contain suspended particles of insoluble precipitates.

Again, the remedy is Calgon—used directly in the dyebath.

The use of Calgon in various textile processes means fewer rejects, more dyed goods of the highest quality—and consequently better profits.

The technical facilities of Calgon, Inc. are at the service of textile operators. Write for full information concerning your problems, or send for the booklet "Calgon Data for the Textile Chemist."

*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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a figure which represents Japan's potential annual rayon productive capacity as of January. That figure, as reported by S. C. A. P. in Tokyo, was 354 million pounds, and it was the essential figure reported as a guide in administering the rayon industry in Japan. Of that potential capacity, 120 million pounds is in yarn machinery and 234 million in staple. We do not know what percentage that total is of Japan's past maximum capacity, but we do know that it is about 60 per cent of her maximum production.

One other statistical point is of interest. The maximum production of 585 million pounds in 1938 was more than enough to supply the needs of Japan and her export markets at that time, for in that same year, while production capacity was still increasing, a large part of yarn production machinery was sealed, and the warehouses were filled with the largest stocks of rayon fiber and fabric in the history of her industry. A very good reason for the large stocks was the shrinking market just when the production of rayon was increasing. The market decline was not due to any less demand for rayon, but to the fact that Japan's invasion of China closed some of the markets to her goods.

The lesson to be learned from that situation in Japan's rayon industry during the years preceding World War II is that there is a limit beyond which production of rayon in Japan becomes a burden to her own economy, as well as to that of the rest of the world. Regardless of how the control is established, whether by good business judgment of the Japanese industry management, by their association regulations, by the Japanese Government, or by the Supreme Commander of the Allies in the Pacific, there should be some control to prevent another overbuilding of the industry. If there should be a determination of the level at which Japan's rayon, or any other industry, should operate, it must take into account the current economic needs of Japan and her potential foreign markets. Our mission did not make specific recommendations, but gave the essential information upon which such decisions can be made.

On Feb. 2 the mission moved to Osaka, center of the Japanese textile industry. Soon after our arrival the rayon producers gave us a luncheon, and I spent the whole day with them discussing the industry. When I made a statement as to the purpose of the textile mission in Japan, and they learned that we were there to help them start the industry to operate again and not to close it completely, it was natural to find them responsive and co-operative.

After interviewing staffs of the various companies in Osaka, we undertook to visit the rayon plants. In addition to many silk, cotton, woolen, finishing and other textile plants, we visited one synthetic fiber plant for polyvinyl alcohol fiber, a calcium carbide plant of interest in the production of synthetic fiber, and 20 rayon plants, including all of the operable rayon plants but four, and eight which had been converted to other industries. As we knew to be the case before the war, we found no acetate rayon production. There had been a small semi-works production on Kyushu which had closed when the cotton linters supply ceased. The one cupra rayon plant is still operating, although its capacity suffered under the scrapping program in proportion. All the rest is viscose, with a larger staple capacity than yarn.

The present production is only nominal because of coal and salt shortages. Pulp figures published up to the war show that Japan could produce enough pulp to supply the quantity of rayon capacity which now remains, and reports on the present pulp industry in Japan verify that the capacity is still there.

The present quality of rayon is below that which could be produced, and which can be produced again, given adequate raw materials. The quality before the war was various. Some mills were making excellent yarn and staples, and there were various levels of quality from the best to the worst. No rayon is being bleached at present, as chlorine is not available. No high tenacity is being produced, as coal is too scarce for the hot bath required, and no cotton linters have been available for cupra productiton or high tenacity yarns since the war started. Price was formerly based on quality, and the quality of all staple production was determined at an experimental station in Yokohama. A committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the government determined the price at one of five levels for each product of rayon staple offered for sale. They had a detailed standard for grading. Not only did grades below standard quality receive a lower level of price, but grades above the standard were awarded premium prices.

The Yokohama station also conducts research in textiles for the benefit of the entire industry. It has four departments, with complete textile equipment for experimentation. First is research on physical properties of fibers, yarns and fabrics. Second is research in pulp and in artificial fibers, viscose and acetate yarn and staple. The third is research in spinning on the silk system only, tow breaking on the Perlok type of system, winding, weaving and hosiery knitting. The fourth is scouring, dyeing, finishing and bleaching. In this station we saw the negative results of attempts to make textile fibers from mulberry trees.

The Japanese were dyeing cotton with acid dyes after impregnating thiourea. In printing they were getting complete penetration of the fibers and fabric by the use of wetting agents. They were printing scarves and handkerchiefs by rotary block printing, an Alsace-Lorraine machine, and copper roll printing on a machine by Alsacienne de Construction Mechaniques of Mulhouse. They were screen printing through silk bolting cloth and through wax paper stencils on bolting cloth. This screen printing included designs in fabric effects by making the screen from the photograph of such intricate textiles as lace. A new plisse method was being perfected using calcium nitrate or calcium chloride on silk. They found *(Continued on Page 44)*

Students of the J. E. Sirrine School of Textiles at Clemson (S. C.) College have completed all of the manufacturing processes on an all-cotton coverlet of the Ring Rose pattern, the earliest variety of pattern weaving in the colonies and the only kind of coverlet made in America prior to 1725.

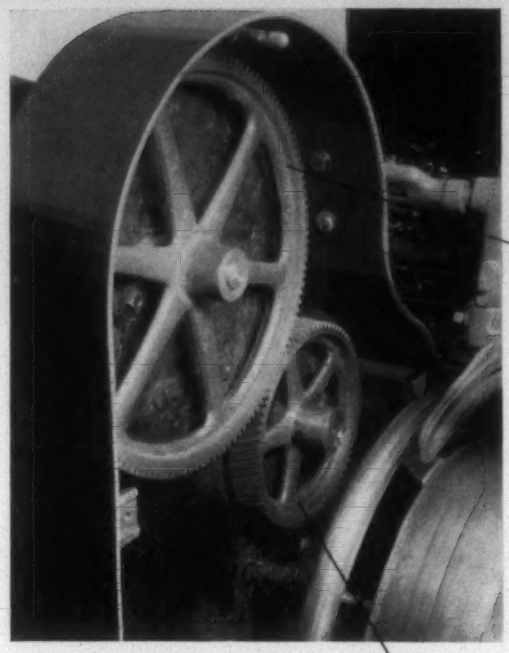

Illustration shows WHITIN Roving Frame

Eliminate Backlash

Install Precision *Spiral* TOP CONE and FRONT ROLL GEARS on your Roving Frames

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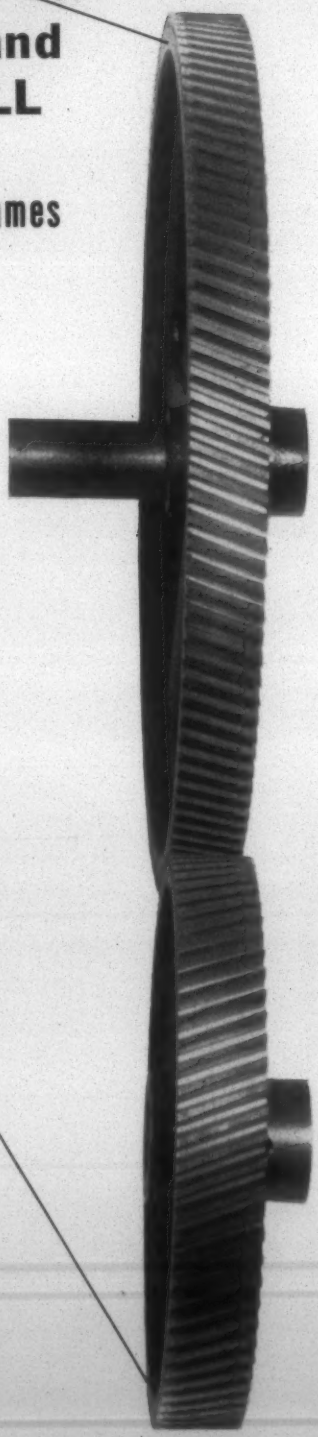

You get smooth, uniform, better quality roving with Precision SPIRAL TOP CONE and FRONT ROLL GEARS. Backlash is eliminated when Precision SPIRAL TOP CONE and FRONT ROLL GEARS are used because their teeth are always engaged and power is transmitted constantly, evenly and *silently*.

These spiral cut gears are machined to precision tolerances on the most modern gear cutting equipment. Precision SPIRAL TOP CONE and FRONT ROLL GEARS are moderate in cost and *prompt deliveries can be made from stock*. Place your order today or write or wire if you need additional information.

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Yarn Appearance Photographic Standards

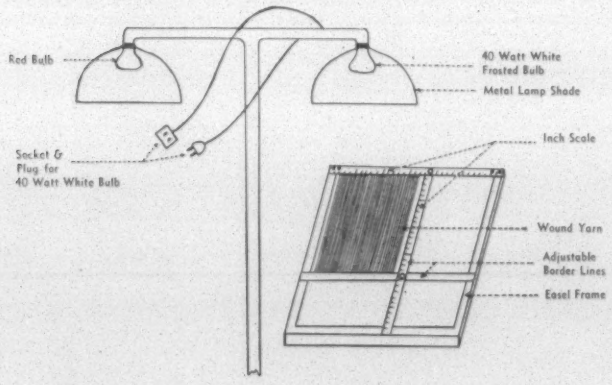
A Laboratory Report by J. DE LA RAMA, JR.

North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh

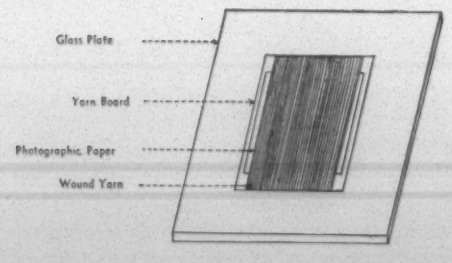
THIS spring the writer was given the assignment of determining a practical method of photographing yarn appearance boards with results satisfactory enough for comparison with established yarn appearance standards. The project was carried out in conjunction with the textile testing course directed by Prof. E. B. Grover at the North Carolina State College school of textiles. Helpful suggestions were made by the laboratory staff of Cleveland Cloth Mills at Shelby, N. C.

Results of the project are shown by Photographs A, B, C and D on the facing page. Photograph A is a reproduction of Grade A yarn by the easel method; Photograph B, Grade A yarn, glass plate method; Photograph C, Grade C yarn, easel method; and Photograph D, Grade C yarn, glass plate method. From a thorough study of the results, it may be concluded that samples of yarn wound upon a blackboard of designated size with a designated traverse comparable with yarn appearance standards can be photographed effectively by either of the two methods—easel or glass plate.

Upon close examination of the photographs, it is apparent that either method gives identical results. The same degree of detailed clarity can be obtained from one as well as the other. It might be stated, however, that the glass plate method entails less manipulation, which tends to eliminate the hazard of maladjusting the yarn traverse on the board. Although at first doubt existed as to the effect of the weight imposed by the plate against the yarn, in regard to detail, the photographs show no distortion of any type whatsoever—proving this method to be very satisfactory.



EASEL METHOD



GLASS PLATE METHOD

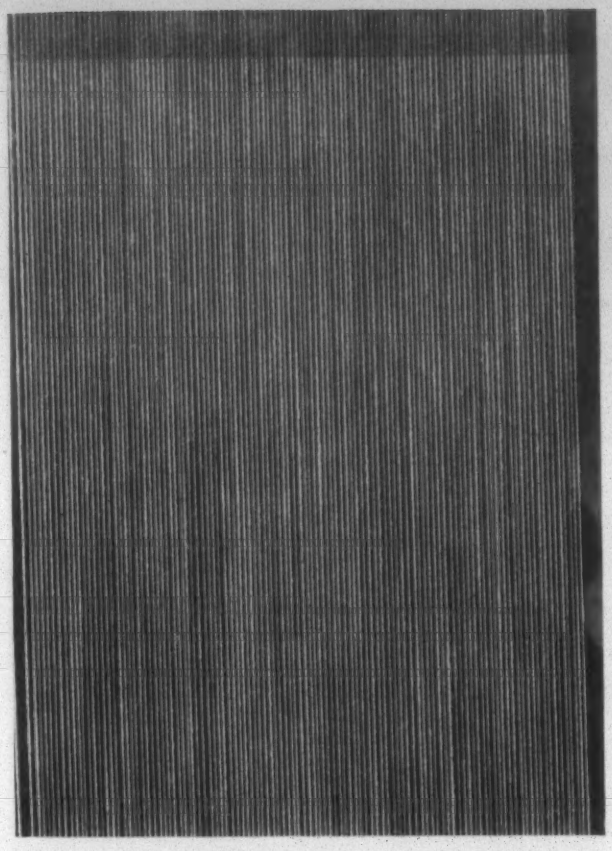
Considerable emphasis must be laid on the method of inserting the photographic paper between the yarn and the board. It is found advisable to wind the yarn on the board with better than average tension, in order to facilitate the manipulation involved in inserting the paper. Various boards were wound with varying amounts of yarn tension, and in all cases there was no visible effect on yarn appearance so long as the traverse remained the same. Therefore, the addition of extra tension as an aid in photography can be practiced without cost to the actual yarn appearance. On the other hand, "extra tension" is not meant to indicate such force as to bend the board. Better than average tension is something which can be determined readily by trial and judgment.

Satisfactory contrast is obtained by using single weight Velox F-2 normal contrast photographic paper; however, this can be increased readily by employing a similar paper of higher contrast. The time of exposure depends primarily upon the wattage of the bulb used and the type of photographic paper employed. It also depends upon the degree of clearness of detail desired. An increase in any or all of the above factors warrants a decrease in exposure time. *(Note*—In some of the photographs fingerprints of the operator are reproduced. These undesirable additions were due to a combination of carelessness and an insufficient supply of clean towelling. Before each photographic operation the hands must not only be dry, but also free of developing and fixing emulsions.)

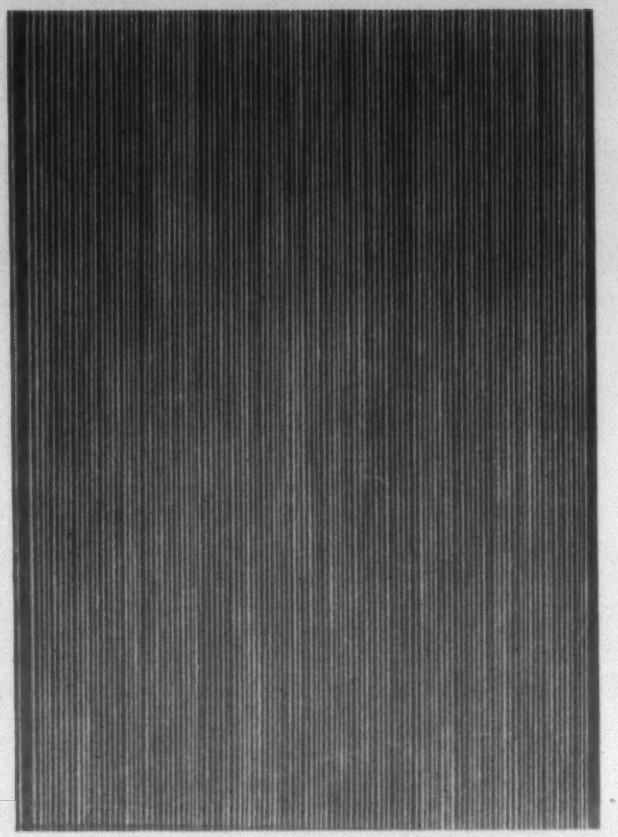
The two types of yarn (21s of Grade C and another of slightly higher count Grade A) were wound on black yarn appearance boards with the specified standard traverse. The yarn tensions on both were made higher than average for the purpose of facilitating insertion of photographic paper between the board and the yarn, but with precaution against any distortion in traverse and appearance.

In the photographic room the following equipment (see sketch, this page) was set up: a lamp stand with two dish bowl type metallic shades; on one was a red bulb which was on continuously to aid darkroom operation without exposure of the photographic film; on the other was placed a 40 watt white frosted bulb, and this was placed 2½ feet directly above the working plane; the socket and plug for the white bulb was made to hang near the red bulb for better control of exposure time.

In the easel method, after the photographic paper was inserted in the yarn board, the board in turn was inserted or framed in the easel, which previously had been adjusted in size. Next, the plug was inserted in the socket for a two-second exposure. The photographic paper then was eased out of the yarn board, developed and fixed. In the glass plate method the yarn board was *(Continued on Page 44)*

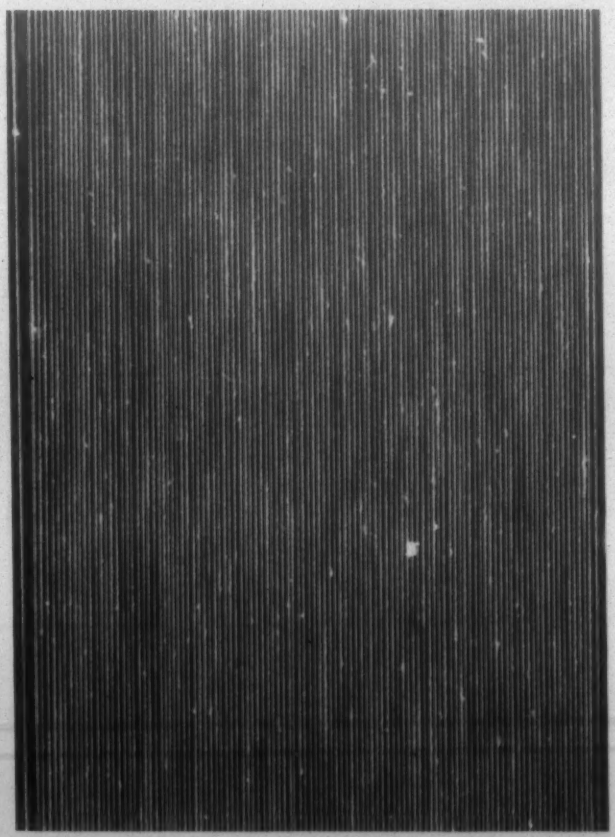


Photograph A—Grade A yarn, easel method.



Photograph B—Grade A yarn, glass plate method.

Photograph C—Grade C yarn, easel method.



Photograph D—Grade C yarn, glass plate method.

MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Wiring In Textile Mills

By JAMES T. MEADOR

THE writer would like to express appreciation to the industrial engineer for Proximity Mfg. Co. at Greensboro, N. C., Mr. Dan McConnell, for an interesting comment on the article "Good Mill Lighting Fixtures," which was published in the May 1 issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN. Mr. McConnell points to a sentence on Page 28 of that issue in which it was stated that "It is always advisable to have the cords of fluorescent fixtures made up with attachment plug caps on the end so as to enable them to be plugged into an outlet box receptacle on the ceiling instead of being permanently connected by a soldered joint in the outlet box." Mr. McConnell's letter is as follows:

Was reading with interest your article on lighting in May 1 TEXTILE BULLETIN, and on the paragraph marked on the attached you speak of something we had an experience with that was a little disgusting.

We relighted a weave room with fluorescents and put the attachment plugs on the cord as you suggest. A number of lights hit in the monitor and the roof vibration would knock the long cords out of the receptacle even with a twist-lock plug. We never did have any weavers batted in the head with the cord, but the maintenance man raised cain about having to bring in such long ladders to dismount a fixture in the monitor section.

Our present standard construction is to use a cord connector right at the fixture, with the cord permanentaly attached in the outlet box. This means that the maintenance man can dismount the fixture with any ladder by which he can reach it, and does not have a long tail of cord to worry with while he is juggling an awkward fixture and climbing down a ladder.

We have found by the use of the Hydee hangers, as shown in the May 1 issue, that a cord clip would support the lamp cord at two or three places along its length so as to take the weight of the cord off the attachment plug cap and consequently off the receptacle; this would give practically trouble-free service, as there would be no heavy weight to pull out. The accompanying sketches will show the application of this supporting clip to Hydee hangers and rod-supported hanging methods.

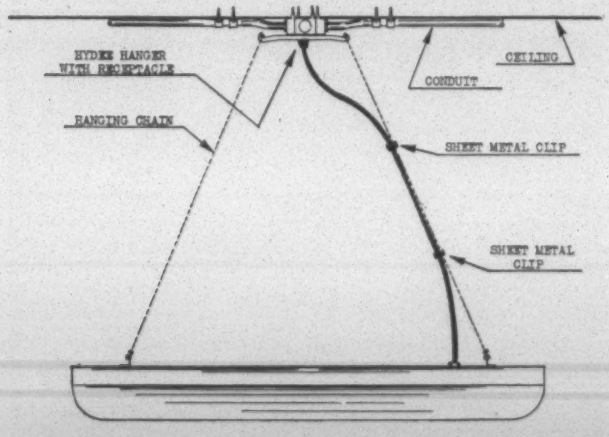


Fig. 1—Application of sheet metal clips to the hanger chain for support of the lamp cord and attachment plug cap so as to take this weight off the receptacle in the hanger. This arrangement will work satisfactorily for nearly all lengths of hanger chains ordinarily used in mounting a fluorescent fixture.

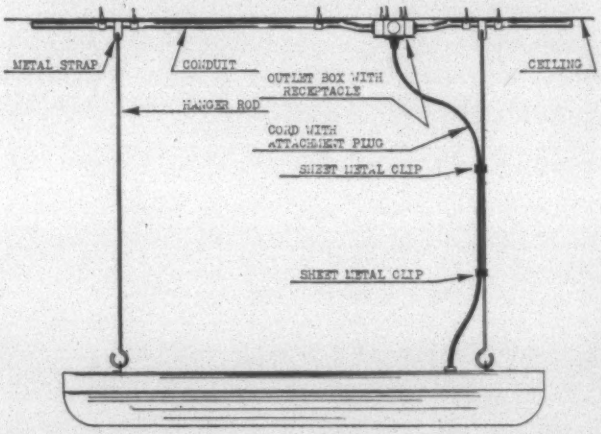


Fig. 2—Application of sheet metal clips to the hanger rods so as to support weight of the lamp cord with the attachment plug cap (taking weight off the receptacle in the outlet box at the ceiling). This shows application of hanger rod as a method of hanging fixtures from the conduit overhead.

These clips usually are made of thin metal strips of from ¼ to ⅜-inch width and formed in such a shape as to be used to go around the hanging chain and support the lamp cord with a firm grip. However, in the absence of these clips, which usually have been furnished by the manufacturers of the hangers, it has been found very satisfactory to use friction tape and tape the cord to the supporting rod. This is in some opinions a departure from the National Electrical Code—that is, to attach a lamp cord to any fixture or appliance between the fixture and the attachment plug cap. However, we have received approval from insurance firms that this arrangement is acceptable. At the same time we want to recognize and compliment Dan McConnell on his solution to the cord trouble by putting the cord connector down close to the fixture and have the upper end of the lamp cord securely fastened through a rosette into an outlet box. This certainly should be a very effective and satisfactory way of doing the job.

Now we get into the subject for discussion, "Wiring in Textile Plants." I suggest that we take into consideration at this time the use of square ducts, either such as are manufactured by the various electrical concerns and sold by the electrical distributors and dealers over the country, or those made up by the mills for their own special applications in

the local sheet metal shops. There is one thing in this connection to be especailly on guard for—the matter of getting code gauge steel for the boxes. You need have no particular worry on this account if your box or duct is bought from a dealer or distributor handling reputable lines of manufactured boxes. However, it is very necessary in the case of having boxes made special to order by the local sheet metal shops to have them of proper gauge. This all boils down to the mere fact of getting boxes of adequate strength so that they will not likely get flimsy or fail in any way. In this connection we refer you to Article 374, Paragraph 3749-d, Page 130, of the 1940 National Electrical Code, which we quote as follows:

Gutters shall be constructed of sheet metal of thicknesses not less than in the following table:

Maximum Width of the Widest Surface of Gutters	*Thickness (USS Sheet Steel Gauge)*	
Up to and including six inches	No. 16	.0598 inch
Over six inches and not over 18 inches	No. 14	.0747 inch
Over 18 inches and not over 30 inches	No. 12	.1046 inch
Over 30 inches	No. 10	.1345 inch

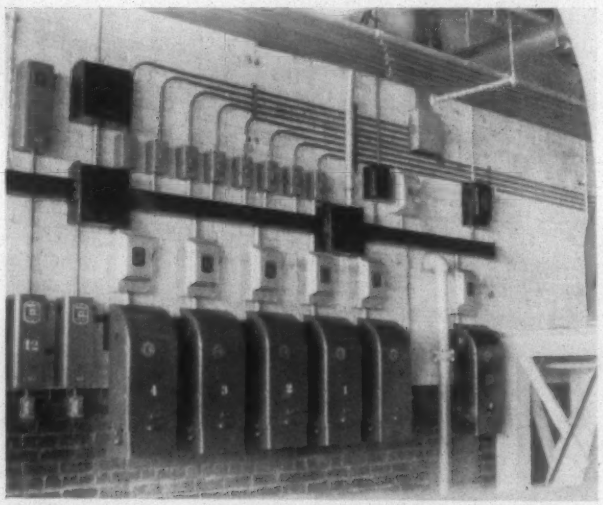


***Fig. 3*—Installation of wiring duct, sometimes known as square duct, as a means of simplifying wiring in the picker room of Entwistle Mfg. Co. Mill No. 1 at Rockingham, N. C. Each of the compensators in the foreground controls two motors on one picker, and the small relays just above the ducts give individual protection against overloading motors. The starter on far right controls a large fan and small magnetic starters at left control auxiliary equipment.**

The accompanying photographs show some of the applications of this square duct in dodging beams and overcoming other similar interferences to which your work in general is subjected. The photographs also show the application of these ducts in the Locke Cotton Mills Co. plant at Concord, N. C., and the Nims Plant at Mount Holly, N. C., of the American Yarn & Processing Co.

We have found in the majority of cases that a gutter or square duct six inches deep with an eight-inch screw-cover (removable), provides the most convenient wiring space for the average job that can be had. This gives you enough wiring space for three 500,000 circular mil cables with all the necessary taps for branch circuits, such as were used at Locke Cotton Mills on the picker room control panel, which is shown herewith. However, this picture is now turned up in the correct position and is not upside down as it was in the June 1 issue, as I was so reminded by my friend, J. H. Warlick, superintendent of Falls Mfg. Co. at Granite Falls, North Carolina. Mr. Warlick brought out some interesting thoughts in connection with picker room wiring in general.

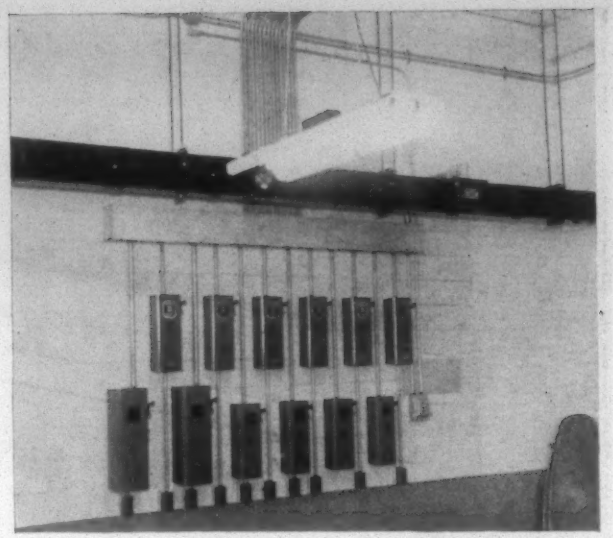


***Fig. 4*—Application of square duct to the picker room at the Nims Plant of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C. This greatly simplifies distribution of the various control circuits necessary in this installation. It should be noted that this group is fed from a plug-in switch (upper right) mounted on and tapped into the heavy-duty bus-duct feeder system.**

The writer wants to invite all master mechanics, engineers and superintendents to express opinions on these articles, so that, by using this publication as a medium, we may exchange the best ideas relative to electrification of textile plants.

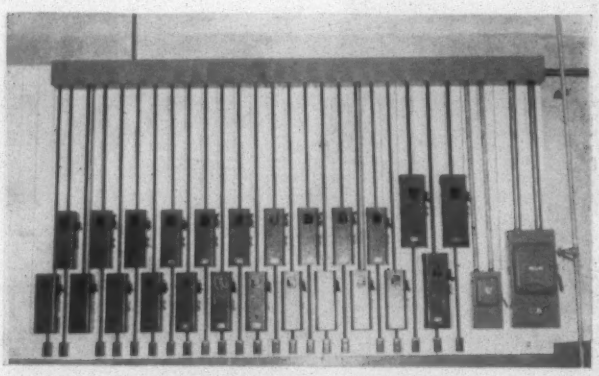


***Fig. 5*—Use of square duct above starters which furnish individual control of motors in picker room of Locke Cotton Mills Co., Concord, N. C.**

Vetcraft Foundation, Inc., a project for rehabilitation of disabled veterans sponsored by the textile chapter of the American Veterans Committee, and a Veterans Administration occupational therapy program in V. A. hospitals whereby disabled patients will be taught weaving and rug making on hand looms, are recent developments. Vetcraft, brainchild of David E. Singer, while sponsored by the textile chapter, will be an independent enterprise. Hand looms and other equipment will be supplied by the veterans group, as well as skilled volunteer instruction from its membership. Although initial funds will be solicited from the textile industry, the enterprise is designed to be self-sustaining once it is established. To obtain 632 table and floor style looms for its program, the Veterans Administration recently called for sealed bids. Specifications called for 248 rake knitting looms, 192 portable table style weaving looms, 48 floor style rug looms, 48 floor style pattern looms and 96 floor style weaving looms.

textile bulletin

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The Line Is Drawn

George Baldanzi of New York, George Smith of California, Anthony Lucio, from somewhere, and other C. I. O. racketeers from the North and West, who have recently come into the South with the idea of making Southern cotton mill operatives pay heavy financial tribute to them, are finding the going hard.

Not only have they lost 11 of the last 13 elections held in textile mills, but many of the former C. I. O. local representatives are resigning or refusing to obey orders.

Following close upon the heels of the refusal of M. L. Wood of Columbia, S. C., to hold joint meetings of whites and Negroes, Walter Truman of Greenville, S. C., resigned as director of the South Carolina T. W. U. A. because he was not in agreement "with methods being employed by the C. I. O. to organize the entire South, industrially and politically."

A more violent break occurred at Thomasville, N. C., when Bernard Hiatt, district president of the C. I. O. United Furniture Workers, resigned.

The district president, whose territory embraces Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, gave as the reason for his resignation alleged communistic combination of the international body.

Hiatt's resignation came only two days after Morris Muster of New York City quit his post as U. F. W. A. international president, charging that "communists have captured the union."

Addressing his resignation to Ernest Marsh, U. F. W. A. director of organization, with headquarters in New York, Hiatt said:

> Since Morris Muster resigned as president this leaves the international union completely controlled by communists and their lieutenants.
>
> The people of the South and myself want no part of your communistic union.

George Baldanzi, George Smith, Anthony Lucio and other C. I. O. leaders are definitely committed to support of a bill enacted by Congress for a Fair Employment Practice Commission law which would make it a crime for Southern girls to refuse to work side by side with Negro girls and to share rest rooms and restaurant tables with Negroes.

It would inflict a severe penalty upon a mill which refused to employ a Negro overseer or second hand and place him over white girls.

Anthony Lucio attempted to discharge M. L. Wood as C. I. O. business representative at the Pacific Mills at Columbia, S. C., when Wood refused to hold joint meetings for blacks and whites.

Walter Truman of Greenville, S. C., resigned as director of the South Carolina T. W. U. A. rather than forget that he was a white South Carolinian and carry out the orders of George Baldanzi about social equality with Negroes.

Bernard Hiatt, C. I. O. district president for the furniture union in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, resigned because, as he declared, communists were taking over the C. I. O. and he knew that the communists were definitely committed to attempts to force social equality with Negroes upon the white people of the South.

George Baldanzi, George Smith, Anthony Lucio and the other C. I. O. organizers who have recently come into the South may attempt to deny that they are communists, but they dare not deny that they are advocates of social equality of Negroes with whites, in fact most of them had just attended a C. I. O. convention at Atlantic City which unanimously voted approval of a F. E. P. C. law which would make it a crime for Southern cotton mill girls to refuse to work with, or under the supervision of, Negroes.

They voted for a law which would penalize any restaurant which refused to seat Negroes beside white people, any hotel which refused to give rooms to Negroes or any railroad or bus company which practiced segregation.

Baldanzi, Smith and Lucio are definitely and positively advocates of penalizing any Southern white person who refuses to work, eat or travel with Negroes upon the basis of social equality.

M. L. Wood of Columbia, S. C., Walter Truman of Greenville, S. C., Bernard Hiatt of Thomasville, N. C., are three Southern men who could not forget their heritage of Anglo-Saxon blood and refused to go along with those who sought to destroy the traditions of the South.

There are some local representatives who, although they were born white, are now so yellow and so interested in securing the commission and pay, which Baldanzi and company are doling out to them, that they are holding on to their jobs and are perfectly willing to sell the white mill operatives of the South down the river and into social equality with Negroes.

The line has been drawn and every Southern mill employee must take his place upon one side or the other.

George Baldanzi, George Smith, Anthony Lucio and other C. I. O. leaders are definitely committed to promote social equality between whites and Negroes and it is also believed that they are definitely committed to communism.

Wood, Truman, Hiatt and others, who have been active in the union movement and have been employed by the C. I .O., have declared that they can not forget their Anglo-Saxon blood and that they will not be led or forced into accepting social equality with Negroes or into communism.

It is for every mill employee to decide for himself or herself upon which side of the line and with which group he or she will take a stand.

It is not a question of union or non-union.

A man may still believe that a union is best for the employees of a mill, but can refuse to accept social equality with Negroes or to forget that he and his wife and his sons and daughters have Anglo-Saxon blood.

Wood, Truman and Hiatt probably are just as loyal to the union movement as they were two months ago, but they valued their self-respect too much to bend their knees to Baldanzi, Smith and Lucio.

* * *

P. S. Since the above was written we have noted the following newspaper dispatch.

Martinsville, Va.—Jack Clark, local representative of the United Furniture Workers of America, Local No. 284, C. I. O., announced yesterday that he had sent in his resignation to national headquarters, because of communistic influences claimed to dominate the organization.

Textile Day at N. C. State College

Saturday, Sept. 28, 1946, is to be Textile Manufacturers Day at the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

Textile manufacturers from North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee will be invited to visit the School of Textiles on that date. Textile machinery and supply manufacturers and sales representatives will also be welcome.

During the morning the departments of the School of Textiles and its equipment will be inspected and courses of instruction will be discussed with professors and instructors.

At 12 noon Dean Malcolm E. Campbell, W. J. Carter of Greensboro, N. C., president of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, and others will address the visitors and outline plans for further development of the school.

At 1 o'clock the visitors will be the guests of the School of Textiles at a buffet lunch at which Governor Gregg Cherry, ex-Governor Broughton and other notables are expected to be present.

At 3 p. m. there will be a football game in Riddick Stadium between State College and Duke University. As it will be the opening game for both State College and Duke University, it is certain to be a sell-out and those who expect to attend Textile Manufacturers Day at the School of Textiles should secure their football tickets now. Seats will be $3.00.

TEXTILE BULLETIN is not interested in trying to promote the sales of football tickets, but in order to make it possible for Textile Manufacturers Day visitors and their families and friends to secure good seats we have had 200 of the best seats set aside and will supply them in the order in which the checks are received. Make checks, at the rate of $3 per seat, payable to the Athletic Department of N. C. State College but mail to us and tickets will be mailed to senders.

Duke University always has an outstanding team and reports indicate that this year State College will be able to give them a good battle.

Textile Manufacturers Day at the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College is designed to acquaint textile manufacturers with the progress which has been made in developing the school and to give the faculty an opportunity to learn the ideas and wishes of textile manufacturers.

The North Carolina Legislature, which meets in January, 1947, will be asked for $600,000 with which to build an addition to the textile school building and to equip it with modern machinery and the need for the addition and the equipment will be explained to the visitors.

Last fall there was a Knitters Day at the School of Textiles and it was attended by over 200 knitters and their families and friends.

The success of Knitters Day has inspired the School of Textiles to have a Textile Manufacturers Day on Sept. 28 of this year and an attendance of at least 300 is anticipated.

Visitors on Textile Manufacturers Day are expected to include not only presidents and treasurers but also superintendents, overseers and others connected with the operation of textile mills.

What Now?

We have never been entirely convinced that this country could afford to wipe out all price controls at this time.

We know that the O. P. A. has been badly handled and share the general opinion that Chester Bowles and his gang should be swept out.

Many believe that, with O. P. A. out of existence, prices will remain in reasonable limits but we recall the days after World War I, when 20/2 yarns went to $1.05 per pound and then in the space of a few days broke to 25 cents per pound. Money was not nearly as plentiful then but we saw prices go skyward and then take the vertical tumble.

Should prices not remain in reasonable limits, as many claim would be the case, and should the elimination of price controls result in inflation, chaos could result and our economy be torn to shreds.

Those who advocate the permanent abolishment of all price controls are sincere in their belief that natural laws would control the situation and they may be right, but we have no way of knowing that they are right and, if they are wrong, a situation could exist which might bring state socialism upon us.

The bill recently enacted by Congress, but vetoed by President Truman, was a step in the right direction and we could have tested O. P. A. relaxation as the basis for future total elimination.

A Cotton-Textile Institute bulletin of July 1 says:

The grapevine in Washington had it that the President was not at all keen about the continuation of price control and that he was completely fed up with Chester Bowles. Nothing happened at the hearings before the banking and currency committees of the House and the Senate to minimize this rumor. Without too great a wrench of logic it could be imagined that by vetoing the act the President happily killed price control but by the substance of his veto and radio messages he played the champion of price control. Consequently the issue as to who killed Cock Robin is well clouded for this fall's elections.

We can readily believe that, for it is understood that Chester Bowles is the C. I. O. candidate for President in 1948 and President Truman appears to us to be more interested in his own re-election than in the welfare of the people of the United States.

Things are in a "hell of a mess" in Washington, D. C., and while we have enough material to write several columns upon either side of the O. P. A. elimination question, we are not capable of saying, with certainty, what will happen under the elimination, relaxation or under control continuation and can only hope that some divine power will guide this country into safe waters.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION, NEW EQUIPMENT, FINANCIAL REPORTS, CHARTERS, AWARDS, VILLAGE ACTIVITY, SALES AND PURCHASES

BALFOUR, N. C.—Balfour Mills, Inc., has been purchased by International Cellucotton Products Co. of Chicago, in a transaction involving approximately $3,000,000, and will continue operations with the same personnel, management and policies. The task of converting the production from cotton cloth to gauze will require about six months, according to the new owners. Dissolution of Balfour Mills will enable the newly-acquired plant to become an integral part of the larger company.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Greenwood Mills, Inc., has been organized in New York City to act as sole selling agent for Greenwood Cotton Mill here and Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mill. J. B. Harris of Greenwood is chairman of the board of the new selling house located at 35 Thomas Street, New York City. Marvin R. Cross, formerly vice-president of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., is president of Greenwood Mills, Inc.; James C. Self, Jr., of Greenwood is vice-president, and Edward M. Fuller is secretary-treasurer. David M. Brown is assistant treasurer.

TRYON, N. C.—Appalachian Hand Weavers, Inc., with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, will engage in manufacturing here. Stock amounting to $10,100 was subscribed by F. P. Bacon, Agnes D. Bacon, both of Tryon, and E. B. Cloud of Columbus, Ga.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Tait Yarn Co., Inc., has received a charter of incorporation to operate a mill here. With an authorized capital stock of $100,000, stock in the amount of $300 was subscribed by Andrew L. Tait, Achsah Edwards Tait and Marvin T. Leatherman, all of Lincolnton.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Siceloff Mfg. Co., Inc., of Lexington, with an authorized capital stock of $500,000 and subscribed stock of $600, will deal in textile products. Incorporators are D. S. Siceloff, Jr., E. A. Siceloff and F. L. Siceloff, all of Lexington, and others.

MOUNT AIRY, N. C.—Woltz Textile Products of Mount Airy, incorporated to deal in textile products, has an authorized capital stock of $100,000. Subscribed stock of $15,000 was advanced by William K. Woltz, Howard O. Woltz and Howard O. Woltz, Jr., all of Mount Airy.

DURHAM, N. C.—Duraway, Inc., of Durham has been incorporated to manufacture textile products with an authorized capital stock of $100,000. Incorporators are John T. Manning, Robert L. Haywood and Mrs. Florence Mitchell, all of Durham.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Orr Cotton Mills of Anderson has been sold to M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., New York City, for the reported price of about $5,416,000, or $677.38 per share for the 8,000 shares of the firm's stock. Management and operation of the mill will remain unchanged. Orr Cotton Mills has 70,128 spindles and is considered one of the largest print cloth plants in the Carolinas.

MONTICELLO, ARK.—Monticello Cotton Mills Co., Inc., has been sold to Charm Tred Mills, Inc., of Chicago, Ill., manufacturer of shag and rough cord cotton rugs. Ben Greenberg, president, Irving Greenberg, secretary, Sam Greenberg, treasurer, and Terrel Spencer, general manager of the new company, took possession immediately after the sale. The mill employs 400 persons and probably will add 100 others. Annual payroll is more than $500,000 and the company does a business of more than $2,000,000 in volume yearly. Wages of all employees have been raised 12½ per cent by the new management, and additional equipment will be installed. Contract has been awarded for humidifying the mill throughout. A branch of the rug plant will be established in an adjoining building for manufacture of rugs. The firm will build an addition with facilities for dyeing and blocking rugs.

NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.—Parker Prints, Inc., has been established here to engage in silk screen printing. George W. Parker is president and treasurer and Hans R. Kahn is superintendent of the firm.

BREWTON, ALA.—Brewton Rug and Textile Corp., a new company, will operate a rug and textile factory now under construction here, and will process more than 3,000 small rugs and approximately 450 nine by 12-foot rugs per week when in full production. Officers of the corporation, capitalized at $50,000, are Harold Getz of Easton, Pa., president; W. J. Erkes of Philadelphia, vice-president; Theodore Getz of Stroudsburg, Pa., secretary, and E. M. Lovelace of Brewton, treasurer. The plant will comprise 17 looms for weaving rugs, a dye and finishing plant and winders for the material used. Approximately 80 workers will be employed.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Cherokee Finishing Co. will begin screen printing operations about July 15. The plant, located in buildings formerly occupied by the finishing department of the old Irene Mills, will employ about 60 persons, manufacturing fine hand-printed decorative materials used in making draperies and other items. R. W. Carr of Gaffney will be president of the new firm, which is capitalized at $50,000. Joe Van Praagh will be vice-president in charge of operations. B. O. Johnson of Spartanburg, S. C., will be secretary-treasurer.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Construction of a $200,000 addition to the Caramount Division of Sidney Blumenthal & Co. here has been delayed by lack of steel parts. The addition, which will be used for preparatory operations, will increase the area of the building by 40,000 square feet. The building now under construction will adjoin the present weaving department and will be used to place yarn on loom beams. New warping equipment, included in the $200,000 estimated cost, will be obtained after the building is completed.

EASLEY, S. C.—A modern new dye plant has been constructed here by Charles D. Wyatt at the rear of his laundry and dry cleaning establishment. The new plant, housed in a building 25 by 60 feet, contains a new oil boiler to serve both the laundry and dye plant. Other equipment installed includes two dye vats with centrifugal extractor and ten tumblers for drying and fluffing. The plant has a capacity of dyeing 5,000 bedspreads weekly.

Promotions, Resignations, Elections, Transfers, Appointments, Honors, Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic and Associational Activity

PERSONAL NEWS

C. Thurston Woodford of New York City, vice-president of McCampbell & Co. as well as vice-president of Edna Mills Corp. at Reidsville, N. C., has been elected to the board of directors of Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., machinery manufacturing concern at Bellville, N. J.

Joseph J. Hands, formerly superintendent of Habersham (Ga.) Mills, now is associated with the Gurney group of mills at Gastonia, N. C. M. W. Stribling has succeeded him as superintendent at Habersham.

W. A. Kieke, formerly superintendent of Alabama Mills Co. at Wetumpka, Ala., has been appointed superintendent of the firm's plant at Dadeville. He succeeds H. S. Price at Dadeville.

Harry H. Purvis, formerly superintendent of Chicopee Mfg. Corp. at Gainesville, Ga., has been named general manager of the company's new Lumite unit at Cornelia, Ga.

Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., C. C. Baldwin, Jr., and E. N. Rich, Jr., have resigned as partners in the firm of Woodward Baldwin & Co., New York City.

O. L. Wagstaff has retired from work following 15 years as superintendent of Anchor Mills Co. at Huntersville, N. C. He has been replaced by H. G. Reynolds, formerly assistant superintendent.

Dan H. Poole, formerly general manager of Sherman (Tex.) Mfg. Co., is now president and treasurer of the company.

James L. Davenport, secretary of Globe Mills Co., has been installed as president of the Mt. Holly (N. C.) Lions Club.

S. L. McClure has retired as superintendent of Oakdale Cotton Mills at Jamestown, N. C. He has been succeeded by W. J. Honeycutt, formerly of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.

S. G. Baker, formerly of the explosives department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., has been appointed assistant general manager of the firm's electrochemicals department. He succeeds Milton Kutz, recently honored by the company for his 49 years of service. . . . F. A. Wardenburg, general manager of the Du Pont ammonia department since 1931, retired June 30.

Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Gregory, formerly Army quartermaster general, has resigned as chief of the War Assets Administration. He has been succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Robert Littlejohn, former Army quartermaster general in the European theatre.

S. R. Clement, assistant general manager of the Birmingham, Ala., sales district of Monsanto Chemical Co., has been appointed assistant general manager of the firm's phosphate division sales at St. Louis, Mo.

R. A. Butland, a veteran of civilian duties in procurement, research, development and inspection for the Army Quartermaster Corps., has joined J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York City, to co-ordinate production plans and assist in solution of manufacturing problems.

BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE: John C. Wallis, recently discharged from the Navy, has joined Textron, Inc., as administrative assistant to James A. King, vice-president in charge of sales. . . . C. J. Stokes, lately of the Army, has accepted a position in the Anchor Mills Co. office at Huntersville, N. C. . . . David P. Roadley, recently released from the Navy, has succeeded Richard P. Calhoun as personnel director of the Kendall Co. plant at Paw Creek, N. C. Mr. Calhoun is now professor of personnel administration at the University of North Carolina. . . . Samuel A. Pettus, who served in the Army, has joined the staff of the textile service section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., New York City, for promotional duties relative to products of the firm's fine chemicals and dyestuffs division. He was formerly a member of the organic chemicals sales department, with headquarters at Charlotte.

Harold W. Whitcomb, left, assistant general manager of the Marshall Field & Co. manufacturing division with headquarters at Spray, N. C., has been appointed a vice-president of the division. Mr. Whitcomb became associated with Marshall Field in 1936 as manager of Lumb Knitting Co. at Pawtucket, R. I. . . . Cabell P. Wall, E. R. Pitcher, Nelson A. McBride and W. H. Owens, all of whom held supervisory positions in the firm's Spray plants, were among 55 employees who retired last month under the Marshall Field pension plan.

Dr. James T. Eaton has been appointed manager of research in charge of the laboratories and product development for E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Henry H. High, formerly laboratory superintendent, has been named superintendent of the Philadelphia oil department.

G. B. Debrulle has resigned as manager of Spinners, Inc., at Lowell, N. C., to become superintendent of two textile mills at Havana, Cuba.

Dr. George H. Coleman, left, a veteran chemist and author of numerous scientific papers, has been appointed dean of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va. He will be the institute's first dean, and expects to assume his new duties in August. He comes to the Virginia institution from the University of Iowa chemistry department.

N. E. Dye is now superintendent of Lavonia (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

G. G. Allen, superintendent of Cannon Mills Co. Plant No. 1, has been re-elected president and director of the Cannon Memorial Y. M. C. A., Kannapolis, N. C.

T. R. Morton has resigned as general overseer of carding and spinning at J. & C. Cottons, Ellijay, Ga., to become night superintendent at Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

O. A. Mace, formerly superintendent of the Eureka Plant of Springs Cotton Mills at Chester, S. C., has become assistant superintendent of Dominion Textile Co. at Montreal, Canada.

OBITUARY

T. M. Barnhardt, Sr., 83, president of Barnhardt Mfg. Co., died June 21 at his home in Charlotte. He is survived by two daughters and three sons.

Paul Rodier, 80, recognized as the dean of French novelty fabric creators, died June 18 at Paris. He was well known in this country.

George W. Smith, 74, an official of Ideal Roller Covering Co., died June 20 at his home in Gastonia, N. C. He is survived by his widow, two sons, one daughter, two sisters and two brothers.

George W. Moran, 71, formerly associated with the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co. and one of the organizers of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, died June 4 at his home in Bound Brook, N. J. He leaves his widow, three sons and one grandchild.

For the Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT – SUPPLIES – LITERATURE

Fabric Coolness Tested Through New Procedure

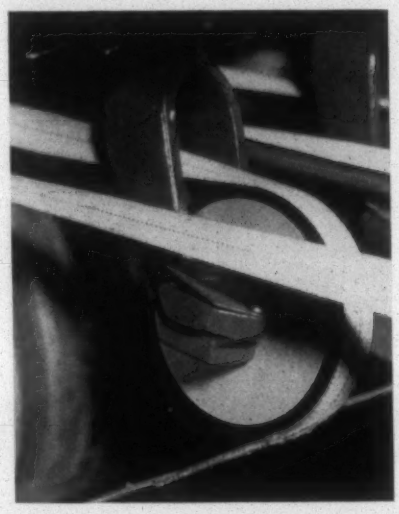
Development of a test procedure to evaluate the coolness of fabrics used for summer wear has been announced by United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J. The samples, under the new method, are tested by measuring the effect of moisture absorption and evaporation, air permeability and absorption of radiated heat. The test result is compared to an arbitrary standard which represents ultimate coolness or nakedness. Two or more samples can be compared and reported in terms of percentage coolness.

Onyx Rebuilds Laboratory For Better Fabric Testing

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. has entirely rebuilt and reorganized the laboratory at its Jersey City, N. J., plant. Instead of one large laboratory, as formerly, the space and the work have been divided into six sections in the interest of greater efficiency, according to Dr. H. H. Mosher, vice-president in charge of development. New equipment also is being installed. Much emphasis will be placed in the future on development of better testing devices for fabrics, with the purpose of reflecting in the laboratory actual service to the consumer, both more accurately and more speedily than in the past, Dr. Mosher added. The six sub-divisions of the laboratory are based on special types of equipment. A new general chemical development laboratory is being set up while the other five sections will cover testing, textile research, resins, oil and a control unit.

SKF Industries Announces New Tape Tension Pulley

A new anti-friction bearing development, a tape tension pulley that can be mounted directly on all cotton spinning frames, has been announced by SKF Industries, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa. The new pulley, it is said, eliminates installation of special supporting brackets. It is also claimed that the new development makes possible for the first time large-scale use of such equipment by the textile industry.



The pulley, four inches in diameter, consists of a plastic shell with aluminum shields mounted on a deep-groove ball bearing having a stationary shaft. Plastic blocks of the same external dimensions as the wood bearings support the pulley shaft and fit present spinning frame brackets. Other advantages of anti-friction bearing pulleys claimed by the manufacturer are substantial power savings which result from elimination of wood-bearing frictional "drag" and a reduction in spindle shutdowns due to tapes slipping from dragging pulleys. Aluminum shields protect the ball bearing from lint and fly. The bearing is so designed, the manufacturer claims, that the only maintenance required is lubrication every three years.

Dexolene Is New Product Of Dexter Chemical Corp.

Dexolene, a new product recently announced by the textile chemical division of Dexter Chemical Corp., New York City, is used for dyeing, fulling, scouring and carbonizing. This wetting out agent, the manufacturer claims, speeds production and markedly improves the handle of the finished goods. Dexolene is a sodium salt of an alkyl napthalene sulfonic acid. It is furnished in liquid form and is readily soluble in water at all concentrations. It is said to be particularly useful in acid conditions which are encountered in wool processing. In woolen mills, Dexolene is recommended for carbonizing, dyeing, fulling, and bleaching. In carbonizing of wool, Dexolene being stable in the strength of acid used in the carbonizing bath, effectively wets out the cloth and carries the acid into the burrs and vegetable matter to be burnt out. Tests show that vegetable matter is saturated with four times the amount of acid where Dexolene is present as where acid alone is used. With Dexolene, less acid is used. Normal carbonizing baths require a twaddle of seven to eight degrees, but with Dexolene a twaddle of 4½ to 5½ degrees may be used. As a consequence, the goods are more readily neutralized requiring less time and the handle of the finished goods is superior, as higher degrees of acid tend to produce harshness.

Revised List of Standards Made Available by A. S. A.

A revised list of standards approved to date has been published by the American Standards Association and is available free of charge. The 845 standards listed in the booklet include definitions of technical terms, specifications for metals and other materials, dimensions, safety provisions for the use of machinery, methods of work and methods of test for the finished product. They reach into every important engineering field, serving as the basis for many municipal, state, and Federal regulations. The standards are widely used throughout industry since they represent agreement on the part of maker, seller, and user groups as to the best possible practice at the time of approval. They are constantly revised to keep up with the mechanical invention, developments of power and

new uses for materials. The complete list of American standards should serve as valuable reference material to engineers, manufacturers, sales organizations and consumer groups. It will be sent free of charge to anyone interested. Requests should be addressed to the American Standards Association, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Du Pont Offers New Gas-Fading Inhibitor

Faster colors on acetate rayon fabrics are made possible through development of Anti-Fume DE Paste, a new atmospheric fas-fading inhibitor announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. Certain dyes which previously faded when exposed to atmospheric gas fumes are given better fastness by the use of small quantities of this chemical material, it is said. Anti-Fume DE Paste is substantively absorbed by the fabric, and its protective effect persists after repeated washings and dry cleanings. It may be used with numerous popular shades on acetate rayon. This product is applied during the dyeing operation, and requires no additional equipment. Commercial quantities of the new material are being made as rapidly as possible at Du Pont's Chambers Works, Deepwater Point, N. J.

G. I. Apprenticeship Plan Is Explained In Booklet

In answer to the growing demand for a comprehensive explanation of how to establish an apprenticeship program under the G. I. Bill when employing veterans as apprentices, Apprentice-Training Service, U. S. Department of Labor, has issued a 30-page booklet entitled "Setting Up An Apprenticeship Program—A Guide to Employers In Training Veterans For The Skilled Trades." The booklet explains in detail how to determine the various provisions to include in an apprentice training program, as well as the steps an employer must take to obtain approval as a qualified "training institution" for veterans, and the steps a veteran must take to derive the benefits of the G. I. Bill. The booklet contains a complete list of state agencies designated by governors to approve business establishments and educational institutions under the G. I. Bill to train veterans, as well as other state and Federal agencies with which employers will have some dealings in setting up an apprenticeship program. Among other things, the booklet offers a formula on how to allocate training time to the various work processes of a trade; it provides suggestions on wage rates for apprentices, on securing the co-operation of employees, and on procedure to determine appropriate credit on the term of apprenticeship for previous experience. Copies of this informative booklet may be obtained by writing to Apprentice-Training Service, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Kilroy, Hague and Atkins Open Advertising Agency

Kilroy, Hague and Atkins, Inc., has purchased the assets of Lee Hague and Associates, Inc., a Charlotte advertising agency. Lee Hague, who has worked in the Southern advertising field for 27 years, was elected president of the new firm, which will specialize in a general advertising service directed to and for the textile industry. James J. Kilroy, formerly sales manager of

Haas-Miller Co., Philadelphia, Pa., contacting mills in the Southeast with regard to textile chemicals and finishes, is secretary-treasurer of the new company. The new agency has planned an extensive expansion program and has appointed Henry B. Chandlee as art director. Mr. Chandlee, in addition to having a background of engineering and art, has been engaged in industrial designing. The agency will maintain offices in the Observer Building, Charlotte.

Booklet Lists Various Uses of Hercules Chemicals

A new booklet listing Hercules chemicals and more than 50 industries which utilize these products is now available from Hercules Powder Co. In a manner designed for easy reference, the products are first indexed according to various industries in which the chemicals and explosives are used and then according to chemical families. An indication of many applications for Hercules chemicals in plastics, paints, textiles, film, adhesives, paper, rubber and insecticides is given in the new booklet. Chemicals discussed in the booklet include the cellulose family, rosin family, synthetic resins, terpene solvents and chemicals, chlorinated products, explosives, blasting supplies and sporting powders, and special products.

New Machinery Firm Formed At Spartanburg

Textile Service Co., formed to manufacture, repair, buy and sell textile machinery, has begun operations in a building completed recently at Spartanburg, S. C. Mansel R. McCarter and M. E. Turner, both of Spartanburg, are president and vice-president, respectively, of the company.

Gray Co. Enters Field Of Industrial Lubrication

The entry of Gray Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., into the field of industrial lubrication has been announced. The company recently acquired the manufacturing rights to the Gun-Fil Lubricator, a device which automatically feeds oil or grease of various viscosities by means of interchangeable valves, with filling by means of pressure gun or pump. The company has in preparation a catalog which will present a complete line of lubricating equipment.

American Viscose To Buy Sylvania Industrial Corp.

American Viscose Corp. will acquire the business and properties of Sylvania Industrial Corp., subject only to the vote of their stockholders and the completion of formalities which are expected within 90 days. Dr. Frank H. Reichel has been elected chairman of the board of American Viscose Corp., succeeding John G. Jackson, resigned. Mr. Jackson will remain as a director and general counsel for the corporation. Dr. Reichel is president of Sylvania. For the past two years he has been a director of American Viscose Corp. and now becomes its chief executive officer.

The Draper Corp. of Hopedale, Mass., has been authorized by the C. P. A. to construct a foundry for the production of castings for textile machinery, at a cost of $144,936.

Textron, Inc., Advances Recapitalization Plan

Textron, Inc., formerly Atlantic Rayon Corp., will submit to stockholders at the annual meeting Aug. 15 a recapitalization plan involving an increase of present 1,700,000 shares of common stock to 4,000,000 shares, and a two-for-one split of present common shares. Profits of Textron and subsidiaries have made marked improvement since the first quarter of the year, it was reported, and preliminary figures indicate consolidated earnings after all charges and eliminations of inter-company profits for the second quarter will be in excess of $1,000,000. Stockholders also will be asked to consider reducing the number of authorized shares of five per cent convertible preferred stock from 500,000 to 200,000 now outstanding and to authorize the sale of common stock for cash, services or property.

Sirrine Re-elected Head of Textile Hall

W. G. Sirrine was re-elected president and treasurer of Textile Hall Corp., Greenville, S. C., at the annual meeting of the board of directors June 26. Bertha M. Green was re-elected secretary. Appointed to the executive committee were Edwin Howard, chairman; S. M. Beattie, W. W. Carter, C. E. Hatch, Alan B. Sibley and Harold R. Turner, all of Greenville. In his annual report, Mr. Sirrine outlined the activities of the corporation during the past year and announced plans for the new year.

Forum On Shrinkage Testing Is Held

The problem of shrinkage testing rayon and improper construction of fabrics of all fibers centered the interest of more than 600 members of the textile trades at a luncheon discussion on "The Elimination of Chaos from Shrinkage Testing" June 18 at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. The session was sponsored by the Textile Square Club and its president, Harry Riemer, presided. In pithy, five-minute speeches, the speakers presented aspects of the problem as it pertains to various fibers and various segments of the industry.

Leonard S. Little of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. presented the problem faced in setting up a research study to produce new and satisfactory test methods correlated to end use, where present tests are non-existent or inaccurate. Dr. W. E. Coughlin of the Good Housekeeping Institute discussed development of new and revised accelerated test methods based on end use for evaluating potential shrinkage. A challenge to the industry was given by Dr. Harold W. Steigler, who declared that it had "bumbled" along for years without realizing what it could accomplish, lacking any true appraisal of itself. Dr. Frederic Bonnet of the American Viscose Corp. described the mechanics of the shrinkage and stretching problem in viscose rayon. Dr. Arnold L. Lippert, chemical director of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., emphasized that probably as far as cotton is concerned, other tests than that for shrinkage needed investigation.

The issue of improper construction of fabric was brought to the fore by Bernard S. Hillman of Kenyon Finishing Co., who declared that no dyer could turn out a fabric to meet given abrasion and tensile strength tests if that quality was not built into the fabric originally. Edwin Wilkinson of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers pointed out that a certain amount of shrinkage was advantageous in

wool fabrics, both in finishing and fitting, and no problem as far as underwear is concerned. He urged development of tests that will assist in predetermining behavior of fabrics subjected to various cleaning procedures, to avoid too broad representations as to the launderability of some wool items. Howard D. Clayton of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., also emphasized the satisfactoriness of the shrinkage test available for cotton and the numerous laboratories capable of performing this test. Recent developments, he stated, indicate that an extractor can be used to speed up this test.

Corn Set-Asides Promised Textile Industry

Government corn set-asides to guarantee an equitable share of the commodity to the nation's wet millers who supply the textile and other industries with cornstarch and its derivatives have been deferred until this month. Proposals that the Office of War Mobilization grant a request by the Office of Economic Stabilization for reserving about six million bushels of the 34 million bushels now owned by the government for wet millers were discussed at a closed session between Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and members of the processing industry. The processors were assured that five million bushels of corn would be made available to them by July.

South Called Nation's Economic Opportunity

By discarding its old "tin cup philosophy" and adopting an aggressive new approach to industrialization, the South is fast becoming the "nation's number one economic opportunity," William L. Batt, president of SKF Industries, Inc., told the Georgia School of Technology graduating class at its recent commencement. The industrialist declared that instead of trying to lure industries by promises of cheap material and cheaper labor, "the South is now proclaiming her natural advantages of climate and materials, the inherent intelligence of her population and her vast untapped resources." The South has wisely turned to creating new and indigenous industries where none existed before, he said. "New industry is responding, not by dropping a nickel into a tin cup but on the basis of value for value." In the "struggle to eliminate the inequities of distribution that have stunted the growth of the Southern states," Batt saw a likeness to the world-wide effort now being made to achieve peace and economic stability.

Classified Department

OVERSEER OF WEAVING would like to have job with some reliable mill in Alabama or Georgia. Now employed but would like to make a change for good reason. 22 years' experience in weaving department; also experienced on dobby and all kinds of plain weaving; capable of handling weave room of large capacity. Can give best of recommendations. Sober and reliable. Age 41; married. Would consider other locations than Alabama and Georgia. Write "Reliable," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Spinner or Carder and Spinner. Would consider assistant superintendent. Long experience in both; strictly sober; good habits; married. Can come on short notice; will go anywhere. Write "Spinner-Carder," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED—Superintendent, Carder and Spinner; employed; age 42; experience on all class cotton yarns, plain and fancy weaves. Practical textile education. Services offered where efficiency needed. References, when interviewed. Write "S. C. S.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED by practical mill man as overseer or assistant superintendent. Textile graduate North Carolina State College; also experienced in all departments of mill. Can come on short notice. References. Write "S. F. F.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

JOB WANTED as Overseer of Weaving. Now employed, but wish to make change. Experienced on plain work on Draper looms. Have been overseer at three mills and second hand at several mills. Can give references. Write "Draper Loom," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte, 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED—First class roller coverer wants to change. 20 years' experience on either cork and rubber rolls. Have some mill help. Married; sober; best of references from my present employer; 18 years on present job. Write "Roller," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding in 25,000 spindle mill or larger. I am now employed but desire change. I have a good record with my present employer. Would prefer the Carolinas. Write "G.J.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

Index to Advertisers

Cotton Goods Market

Another period of waiting has passed in the cotton gray goods market, in which attention continued to be centered on Washington where the question of O. P. A. and the future of price controls was being decided. This has been the big obstacle that must be overcome before mills and Worth Street commission houses will start thinking about sales into July-August-September.

The lethargic condition of the fine goods market continued as combed cloth men abstained from third quarter commitments while awaiting news from Capitol Hill as to disposition of O. P. A. While contracting for third quarter business is admittedly overdue, especially in combed specialties, traders say they have no other choice but to follow this course until the stringency of future pricing restrictions are made known.

Sharing the center of attention in the gray goods market with this speculation was the matter of the cost of raw cotton. With prices hitting a new 22-year high, mill selling house men were watching the situation closely. Though the great majority of mills are covered for the present, it is said, the rise in prices will have its effect.

The action of the Civilian Production Administration in releasing about 3,500,000 yards of government surplus tent twill for use in the manufacture of pick sacks was declared by the bag houses to be far from enough to cover their needs on this project.

The last week of June was a complete blank as far as customers receiving allocations are concerned. With the deadline for the extension of O. P. A. rapidly approaching, sales firms were out of the market. So tight was the situation, it is explained, that even finishers were having difficulty securing business. Toward the week's close, several houses allowed part of their staffs to depart in the early afternoon hours, there being nothing to hold them at their desks.

There has been a general downward trend in the production of certain fabrics in the face of pent-up domestic civilian demand, continued military requirements and needs for foreign rehabilitation, states C. P. A. Production in 1945 of osnaburgs and sheetings, the industrial fabrics, was 74 per cent of the 1941 output; work clothing (denims, pin stripes, pin checks, shirting coverts, and work shirt flannels), 52 per cent; the fabrics used in the manufacture of shirts (chambrays, colored yarn shirtings and broadcloths), only 45 per cent; and other apparel fabrics (plain print cloths, poplins, three-leaf twills, and canton flannels), 71 per cent. Chafer fabrics for tires showed a rise of 126 per cent over 1942 levels and 15 per cent over 1941. However, chafer fabrics are still short of estimated requirements.

Cotton Yarns Market

Static conditions prevailed in the Philadelphia cotton yarn market during the last week of June, with all eyes focused on Washington's handling of legislation extending the life of the Office of Price Administration. Other factors affecting the market were the climb of cotton futures into the 30-cent level, and shutting down of many spinning plants for a vacation and overhaul period during the first week of July.

Labor shortages are still noted by trade sources. One spinners' representative revealed that careful scrutiny of unemployment compensation rolls by mill men indicated that desirable personnel are not obtainable from such sources.

Although it is impossible to estimate the actual need for cotton yarns, some merchants feel the demands are greatly magnified as a result of placement of duplicate orders in many different sources, and also the tendency of many customers to request more than their actual needs. The latter procedure is based on the belief that any request made is likely to be scaled down. However, there is no question that demand is way beyond supply, and that it will take many months before there is a balance between the two.

The Bureau of the Census reports that, according to preliminary figures, 23,843,324 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on May 31, 1946, of which 21,958,496 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 21,972,784 in April, 21,957,254 in March, 21,628,796 in February, 21,629,882 in January, 21,551,960 in December, 21,605,060 in November, 21,721,792 in October, 21,911,746 in September, 22,170,180 in August, and 22,167,678 in May, 1945.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for May was 9,557,571,101, an average of 401 per spindle in place, compared with 9,133,173,246, an average of 383 per spindle in place, for April, and 9,635,595,324, an average of 416 per spindle in place, for May, 1945.

Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, cotton spindles in the United States were operated during May, 1946, at 110.5 per cent capacity. The per cent, on the same activity basis, was 109.7 for April, 101.7 for March, 113.1 for February, 110.7 for January, 101.5 for December, 104.6 for November, 105.0 for October, 111.8 for September, 100.5 for August, and 114.8 for May, 1945.

Cotton consumed during May included 871,559 bales of lint, compared with 813,732 during April and 769,209 in May of 1945. Consumption during the ten months ending May 31 included 7,643,441 bales of lint, compared with 7,278,600 the previous corresponding period.

The Rayon Industry of Japan

(Continued from Page 20) calcium thiocyanide to be too toxic and the nitrate is most favored. Japanese patent No. 111,700 covers the process. They were making a combination silk and rayon in which the former was creped and the latter not. By the use of a stencil, with such a pattern as polka dots, the silk was shrunk by chemicals which did not shrink the rayon.

Many rayon staple producers finish the fiber before cutting. Some produce it both ways, depending upon the type of staple required. Excellent crimped viscose staple is being produced, and high tenacity staple has been produced also. The finishing of the fiber bundle continuously is the process with the greatest variety of machines found in Japan. There were hardly any two alike. Only where the fiber bundle was to go through the Perlok type of process was it dried in that form. One such dryer was seen, while all the rest were staple dryers.

Many rayon mills in Japan are integrated, and some are integrated backwards as well as forwards. Some plants included textile mills for spinning and weaving. One plant had a soybean protein extraction mill, and it produced a 30 per cent protein viscose rayon staple. The plant of Toyo Rayon at Matsuyama, on Skikoku, is the only one of its kind in the world. It goes from wood pulp to finished garments.

In quantity it seems that Japan will not be able to flood the markets of the world again at least for many years. In quality their rayon and rayon pulp can be improved in some respects, and the improvements probably will be made when materials are again available and they can operate. In price, they probably will continue below the rest of the rayon producing countries, even though all costs have risen since the war. In technology they have made a number of improvements, although the machines were all imported originally and copied. In research they are active and eager for contacts with the rest of the world from which they have been isolated for nearly five years. In finance they are threatened by the huge cost of maintaining organizations and plants with only nominal production, or none at all.

Yarn Appearance Photographic Standards

(Continued from Page 22) laid on the working plane and the glass plate imposed gently on top of it. Remainder of this glass plate operation was similar to the easel method.

Easel Method Procedure: (1) under the red bulb insert and center the photographic paper (glossy side up) between

the yarn and the board, taking great care not to disturb the yarn traverse; (2) insert and center the board under the easel; (3) turn on 40 watt bulb for two seconds; (4) ease photographic paper off the yarn board without disturbing the yarn; (5) submerge photographic paper evenly in developer, and work tray until print appears distinctly; (6) dip print in clean water; (7) submerge print in fixer for 15 minutes; (8) wash print in clean water for 15 minutes; and (9) squeeze and dry print.

Glass Plate Method Procedure: (1) under the red bulb insert and center the photographic paper (glossy side up) between the yarn and the board, taking great care not to disturb the yarn traverse; (2) lay yarn board on table, and gently place glass plate over it; (3) turn on 40 watt bulb for two seconds; (4) remove glass plate gently and ease photographic paper from the yarn board without disturbing the yarn; (5) submerge photographic paper evenly in developer, and work tray until print appears distinctly; (6) dip print in clean water; (7) submerge print in fixer for 15 minutes; (8) wash print in clean water for 15 minutes; and (9) squeeze and dry print.

Cotton Research Expansion Is Recommended

Expansion of the government's cotton research program has been urged upon Congress by Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College school of textiles. Testifying before the House agriculture committee in support of a bill to enlarge agricultural research, Dean Campbell said, "The field of practical problems that need to be solved is virtually unlimited." He said plastic-impregnated building construction materials could be developed from cotton. He suggested that the cotton research program coordinate activities of governmental and private laboratories. Other champions of the bill, appearing with Dean Campbell before the committee, were Walter L. Randolph, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, and J. M. Jones, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

What the layman thinks should be done in the field of cotton research will be revealed to chemists, physicists and other scientists attending the annual Cotton Research Congress at Dallas, Tex., July 8-9, through a special program staged by the National Cotton Council. The program will include addresses by a leading merchandising authority, a famous New York women's clothing designer, and a well-known cotton economist. An additional feature will be a series of demonstrations illustrating the versatility of cotton fiber and fabric as compared with that of its artificial fiber competitors. Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., director of the council's research division, will discuss "What a Layman Can Do About Cotton Research." The council program, to be held at the Baker Hotel in Dallas on the evening of July 8, is a part of the development of the general Congress theme, "Cotton—a World Force."

The Karastan Rug Mill of Marshall Field & Co. has presented two Karastan rugs, sizes 12 by 20 feet and 9 by 12 feet, to the North Carolina State College school of textiles for use in Dean Malcolm E. Campbell's office and the conference room.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ACME MACHINE & TOOL CO., 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; Marcus M. Brown, 1231 Lexington Ave. (Phone 8583), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.; Oliver D. Landis, N. C. Agent, 718 Queens Rd., Charlotte 4, N. C.

ALLEN CO., THE, 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps.: John D. Hunter, E. H. Driver, Paul F. Haddock, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 610 N. Mendenhall St., Greensboro, N. C.; O. B. Suttle, Jr., 423 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; K. E. Youngchild, 10 South St., Mobile, Ala.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO., Textile Resin Dept., Bound Brook, N. J. Sou. Reprs.: J. E. Moore, Mgr., Walter Knoepfel, Repr., 3333 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Office: 513 South Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; Jesse Hodges, Sou. Repr.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CO., 350 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

ARKANSAS CO., INC., P. O. Box 210, Newark, N. J. Sou. Repr.: Jasper M. Brown, 1204 Greenwood Cliff, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMOUR & CO., Armour Soap Works, 1355 West 31st St., Chicago 9, Ill. Dist. Divisional Offices: Armour & Co., P. O. Box 2664, Birmingham, Ala.; Armour & Co., 1816 Liberty Life Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Armour & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Armour & Co., Room 601, Chesapeake & Ohio Bldg., Huntington, W. Va.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Industrial Div., Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Headquarters, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C., W. Chester Cobb, Sou. Sales Mgr.; Walter T. Bunce, Plant Mgr., Phone 2-4073; Technical Service Men: Reid Tull, 116 W. Thomas St., Salisbury, N. C., Phone 1497-J; W. L. Mills and Philip L. Lavoie, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; John H. Graham, P. O. Box 904, Greenville, S. C., Phone 2922; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 749, Trussville, Ala., Phone 127; Harry Green, 1440 2nd Ave., Columbus, Ga. Warehouse and Sou. Mfg. Plant, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

ASHLEY LEAD BURNING CO., INC., JOE W., 2200 Highland St., Charlotte, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

BAHNSON CO., THE, 1001 S. Marshall St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; 886 Drewery St., Atlanta, Ga.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Warehouse and Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARIUM REDUCTION CORP., S. Charleston, W. Va. Sou. Distributors: American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.; F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C.

BARNES TEXTILE ASSOCIATES, INC., 10 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, 318 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.

BECCO SALES CORP., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Reprs.: J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1930 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

BEST & CO., INC., EDWARD H., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: W. C. Hamel, 186 Pinecrest Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 5974; Ralph Gossett, William J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C., Phone 150.

BLACKMAN-UHLER CO., 180 Ezell St., Spartanburg, S. C. P. C. Blackman, Jr., W. B. Uhler, Paul C. Thomas.

BOND CO., CHAS., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; J. Ernest Brecht, P. O. Box 2023, Atlanta 1, Ga.

BORNE SCRYMSER CO., Works and Offices, 632 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J. Warehouse, 815 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr.: Russell C. Young; Repr: John Ferguson, LaGrange, Ga.

BROOKLYN PERFEX CORP., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Repr.: John Batson, Box 841, Greenville, S. C.

BROWN CO., THE DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Greenville, S. C., Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore; Griffin, Ga., Belton C. Plowden; Dallas, Tex., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc.; Gastonia, N. C., Gastonia Mill Supply Co.; Spartanburg, S. C., Montgomery & Crawford.

BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. Plants: Chattanooga-Knoxville-Nashville; Sales and Service: C. A. Schier, A. S. Burkart, W. A. Bentel, W. J. Kelly, Jr., George S. McCarty, A. J. Kelly, D. H. Gunther, care of Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. V. Wells, care of Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lawrence Newman, care of Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; James A. Brittain, 3526 Cliff Road, Birmingham, Ala.; Nelson A. Fisher, 629 Hillside Ave., Glen Ellyn, Chicago, Ill.; Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S.C.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CARTER TRAVELER CO., Gastonia, N. C., Division of A. B. Carter, Inc., Gastonia, N. C. Sou. Rep.: R. D. Hughes Sales Co., 1812 S. Main St., Dallas, Tex.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, INC., Charlotte, N. C. Peter S. Gilchrist, Jr., Rep.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., 314 E. 6th St., Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps.: J. E. Beattie, P. O. Box 82, Greenville, S. C.; J. L. Harkey and P. L. Pindell, Charlotte Office.

CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON INDUSTRIES, INC., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reprs.: Grady Gilbert, Box 342, Phone 3129, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Geo. B. Moore, Box 481, Phone 822, Spartanburg, S. C. Jack M. Gibson, 900 Woodside Bldg., Phone 3743, Greenville, S. C.; Boyce L. Estes, Box 132, LaGrange, Ga. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Bonded Service Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; Textile Products Distributing Co., Rock Hill, S. C.; Industrial Chemicals, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

CLOVERLEAF MFG. CO., Honesdale, Pa. Sou. Rep.: W. A. Kennedy, Dilworth Station, Charlotte, N. C.

COLE MFG. CO., R. D., Newman, Ga.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Southeastern Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., W. Rouse Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; Corn Products Sales Co., Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., J. Alden Simpson, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., J. Cantey Alexander, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., L. Hawley Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

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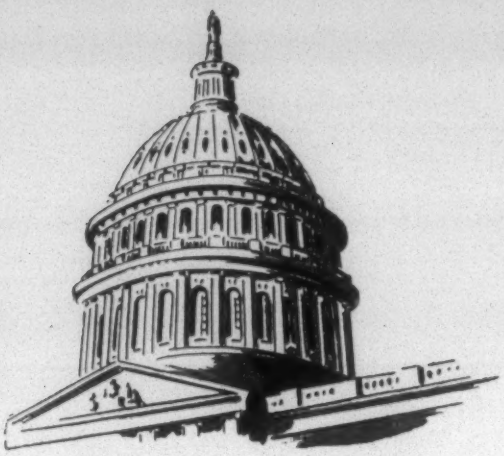

GRAVE CONCERN IS SHOWING IN THE ADMINSTRATION'S TOP RANKS over signs that the vast independent and unorganized population, squeezed by strikes and shortages, is shifting its political cleavage. Unions have been hurt by their strikes, and the masses are learning that the happy-go-lucky wage increases last winter are being steadily translated into higher prices, squeezing them tighter. The President by his veto of the Case Bill apparently has alienated a vast farm and white collar segment; in catering to Lewis in the coal strike settlement, he's alienated much of the C.I.O. and A.F.L., and lost ground, too, with unorganized groups. He's in the worst political tangle of any president in a generation and his enemies couldn't have done a better job. He's expected soon to swing over to courting independent and conservative groups.

The President was told by Majority Leader Barkley and Speaker Rayburn that few discretionary powers for O.P.A. would be put in the price control extension if Chester Bowles retained authority to exercise them. They pointedly suggested that Bowles be "fired," but the President said he expects to retain him until at least September. Rayburn stalked out, followed by Barkley.

Philip Murray is cracking down on the Communists in C.I.O. ranks in the interest of a strike-free period before the elections, but the Communist leaders want to keep things boiling. Murray is using recent defeats of C.I.O.-endorsed candidates in primaries to reinforce his demand.

Chester Bowles approached both C.I.O. and A.F.L. officials with a plea for a "strike truce" as a means of saving the day for price controls in Congress. He was turned down cold by both. They counted on Mr. Truman continuing to use his veto power to avoid a break with the unions, and losing their political strength in an election year.

The next six months, says a Federal Reserve economist, will see the "shake down" of business and industry in the fallacy that wartime production and wages could be continued in full in peacetime and several billion dollars, out of profits, could be added to the nation's wage bill. He anticipates the biggest strike of all yet to come, a "buyer's strike," as unorganized workers and farmers who have had no wage increases cannot or will not buy at higher prices. This strike can close more factories than the labor unions have done.

Possibility of a "quickie" tax reduction law late in November, applicable to 1946 individual and corporate income, went out at the window as Congress enacted the $3 billion "terminal pay" bonus for veterans. Tax committees were ready to act if the two chambers held down in spending, which they didn't do.

Individual income tax reductions of three to 30 per cent, weighted on the middle brackets of $25,000 and down, are taking form in the tax revision plan which is now before Congressional tax

committees. The reductions will certainly apply to 1947 income, but are not likely to be enacted in time to touch 1946 incomes. Corporate taxes will be lowered in a lesser degree, while war excise taxes will disappear.

Business and industry will have a six months' "breathing spell" as Congress takes a recess in July for the election. The big C.I.O. concentrations of workers on the Pacific Coast and in munition centers have faded away, with possibility that the gain of 40 radical House members in the Congress will be lost. Industry "baiting" over wartime profits will decline in the next Congress.

Revision of Social Security payroll taxes is stymied in the Ways and Means Committee behind a controversy over another provision in the law--how much public assistance should be paid to aged persons. Indication is that the sole change in the law for next year will be in raising the payroll tax to 1 1/2 per cent for employer and employee each. Coverage will not be extended, and benefits will not be enlarged.

Chairman Altmeyer has recommended a reduction of one to two per cent in the present three per cent payroll tax on employers for unemployment compensation, approximating a saving of $500,000,000 a year. Indication is that Congress will go along, with a slash next year. Mr. Altmeyer says the present $7.4 billion reserve would tide the country through three years of severe depression under present state laws.

Price control extension went before Congress with more drastic cuts and restrictions for O.P.A. than its most ardent foes on the House Banking and Currency Committee hoped for when they launched hearings in February. The Senate tenaciously demanded control removal for meat, poultry and dairy products and four Senators had desks piled high with data for "filibuster" use beyond the expiration day. The Administration's hope for a simple concurrent resolution extending the law "as is" for nine months was called a "dizzy mirage" by Speaker Rayburn.

Editorial criticism of the veto has been as stinging as praise was generous of the proposal for a temporary anti-strike law, although by some the veto is called a blunder and the other proposal an erratic plunge toward dictatorship. The Administration hopes Congress will forget about the anti-strike proposal and let it lie in a pigeonhole.

This Congress does not have a two-thirds majority in either house, due to the turnover in the last election, which is required to override a Presidential veto. On the Case Bill veto, 58 per cent of the first termers and 24 per cent of the second termers voted to sustain. Of the total 135 votes to sustain, 71 per cent came from in and around the big industrialized cities, and only ten per cent from predominantly farm areas.

Wartime wages and savings are being soaked up at an astonishing rate in strikes, work stoppages and interrupted employment. A survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows the top ten per cent of families earning $3,400 or more hold 60 per cent of the total savings in money and war bonds, the second ten per cent of $1,800 and over have 17 per cent, and the bottom 80 per cent have 26 per cent. It's estimated that 30 per cent completely exhauted all savings in strike idleness.

Consumer credit outstanding rose 6.2 per cent in March, topping the highest mark since 1942, and amounting to $6,970 millions, compared with $6,562 million in February. Installment credit is lagging; most of the increase is in consumer goods. Savings are being lightly tapped, and held apparently for durable goods or "a rainy day."

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